ROBERT PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,649—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* PENINSULAR	5,294	T. Leigh	30th Aug.
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	S. Barcham	6th Sept.
* EGYPT	7,912	J. Chellew	13th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	20th ,,
* PENINSULAR	5,294	T. Leigh	27th ,,
M. L. EGYPT	7,912	J. Chellew	4th Octr.
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	11th ,,
M. L. PENINSULAR	5,294	T Leigh	18th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	25th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Merseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th August, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman	4,194	1st Oct. 1902.
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,119	1st Nov. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a NIPPON	Klausberger	6500	25th Oct
a TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5095	25th Nov.
a b MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevitch	4400	17th Dec.

a Will call at Fiume.
b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,409	23rd Sept.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	23rd Oct., 1902.

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 25th August, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
YARRA	4,255	Charbonnel	28th Aug. 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	25th Sept. 1902.
OCEANIEN	4259	Remes	23rd Oct. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Dupuy-Fromy, to sail on or about 17th September 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner for various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re 1, Postage Anna 1. To be had at this Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY the 29th August, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 2nd September, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on THURSDAY, the 28th August, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 3rd September.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, AND PORT ELIZABETH.

S. S. "SIRSA" 2,610 tons, on or about MONDAY, 8th September.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 2nd September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 26th August, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Dco. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Sept., 1902.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti.	15th Oct., 1902.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Nov., 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 605.	Rs. 357-8,	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	,, 907-8	,, 550	

No primage is collected on the above fares.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 525, Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

S. S. CAPRI, 6,000 Tons from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th September, 1902. Excellent accommodation. Fares Moderate.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS,
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(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO to England and the Continent.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO to America and Australia.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO to Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office), Liverpool, Marseilles, Port Said, Cape Town and Durban, S. A.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

THE CHOICEST PRODUCT OF THE BREWER'S ART,
THE WM. J. LEMP BREWING CO.'S.

CELEBRATED LIGHT BEERS.

GUARANTEED not to be DOCTORED or FORTIFIED.

Quarts......... Rs. 6-8 per dozen.
Pints .... ,, 4-8 ,,

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TREACHER & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA, POONA.

All Prices in the Current Catalogue of Treacher and Co. are REDUCED 10 PER CENT, with the exception of Stores, already revised, Wines, Beers and Medicines.

MYSORE COFFEE.

THE FINEST THE WORLD PRODUCES.

GROWN ON OUR OWN ESTATES AND ROASTED, GROUND AND PACKED BY US AT OUR FACTORY, CHICKMAGLUR.

GUARANTEED PURE.

NO ADMIXTURES.

In ½, 1, 2 and 3 lb. lever top tins, per lb. Re. 1-0-0.

REDUCTION ON QUANTITIES.

SPECIAL TERMS to Messes, Clubs and the Trade,

¼ lb. sample tin sent post free to any address in India on receipt of six annas.

THE MYSORE PLANTERS SUPPLY CO.,
CHICKMAGLUR, KADUR DISTRICT,
MYSORE STATE.

A PERFECT SMOKE.

THE

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" BRAND ARE PACKED IN

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Ring

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Extra large, 5 inches Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in, Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in, Rs. 29-0
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 3, 3¾ in, Rs. 27-8
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON,

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

RAILWAY GUIDE

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

As an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price : Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

PREMIER BICYCLES are Free-Wheels.
PREMIER BICYCLES are Superfine Machines in every respect.
PREMIER BICYCLES are superbly finished mounts.
PREMIER BICYCLES are manufactured under the most skilled labour obtainable.
PREMIER BICYCLES have nothing but the finest quality of material.
PREMIER BICYCLES details receive as much care in their construction as the most important.
PREMIER BICYCLES embody the most recent improvements.
PREMIER BICYCLES are not Premier in name only but Premier in reputation.
PREMIER BICYCLES wearing powers and ease in running are unsurpassed.
PREMIER BICYCLES are offered with the belief that they covers everything likely to be desired by any class of rider.
PREMIER BICYCLES have been manufactured for His Majesty King Edward VII.
PREMIER BICYCLES are the lightest, strongest, most durable and most elegant Machines on the Market.

An extensive list of Patrons and Patronesses embracing, Royalty, the Nobility, Gentry, etc., will be mailed free to any address on application.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA :
MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM.
The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA. Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4.
F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St,
Bombay.

FEVERS ! MALARIA ! ! PLAGUE ! ! !

DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

(A TRUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT).

TRADE MARK.

A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE FOR MALARIA AND INFLUENZA, INTERMITTANT, JUNGLE and BILIOUS FEVERS.

Fevers of all types and at all stages, and a mild attack of Plague.

It is without its equal in persistent and protracted Agues, and a short trial proves its efficacy.

DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC promises all important advantages over other fabrique, that it may be administered when the Fever is on or off and it does not produce any unpleasant symptoms which frequently follow the use of other Fever Remedies.

AS A PREVENTIVE

People residing in such places where there is an epidemic of Plague or in low damp places or frequenting the malarious districts are strongly advised to keep a bottle of Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC with them and take a small dose of it every day before going out on duty.

It is quite harmless and can be given to a child with safety.

This remedy has been tried over 25 years with success.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

PROPRIETORS :
M. T. MADON & CO., CHEMISTS,
24, 26, ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.
Can be had at Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and all other respectable Chemists.

GRAND COMPETITION OF PRIZES.

PRIZE TICKETS will be given FREE of cost only UP TO THE 13TH SEPTEMBER 1902. AND THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON THE 20TH SEPTEMBER 1902. ON THE "ART UNION PRINCIPLE" in the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public to witness the bonafide Drawing.

Rs. 5,000

DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The manufacturers to further extend the popularity of their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers

—OF A—

SILVER OPEN-FACE LADY'S KEY-LESS WRIST WATCH, 12 LINED,

—OR A—

GENT'S SILVER WATCH, 16 LINED, RS. 8.

WITH 5 YEAR'S GUARANTEE.

These watches are well-finished and WELL WORTH THE MONEY

—OR AN—

ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

We highly recommend this time-piece. There is nothing in the market to compare with this world-renowned Time-piece, for which we give a guarantee for 5 years, that during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including, breakage of mainsprings, and oil etc.,

—OR A—

Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8.

—OR A—

DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

PRIZES.			Rs.
1 Prize			1,000
1 Do.			500
1 Do.			250
2 Prizes	Rs. 125	each	250
2 Do.	,, 100	,,	200
2 Do.	,, 75	,,	150
4 Do.	,, 50	,,	200
10 Do.	,, 25	,,	250
100 Do.	,, 10	,,	1,000
200 Do.	,, 5	,,	1,000
200 Do,	,, 1	,,	200
523 Prizes		Total ...	5,000

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system only.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
18, Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interests allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

GUARANTEED
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES.
Superior to any imported in India.
CHALLENGE COMPETITION.
COUPE & CO'S STEEL WHEELS.
With Cast Iron or Gunmetal Hubs.
AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES.
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
LOWEST WHOLESALE RATES,
For Regular Customers,
Apply,
MESSRS. GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & CO.,
67, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

137768

PUBLIC NOTIFICAT

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS to our DAILY EDITION are requested to apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette", for a fresh pass for the EVENING SUPPLEMENT, which will come in force from 1st September, 1902.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

FOOD SUPPLIES AT DIFFERENT MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P. M. on THURSDAY, the 4th September, 1902, for the SUPPLY of DIETS, &c., to different Municipal and Plague Hospitals from 1st October, 1902, to 30th September, 1903.

2. Form of contract, specification, &c., can on payment of Rs. Two be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required in connection with this contract.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 501 to be paid into this Office in cash or Public Securities, which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or refusal to sign the contract.

4. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

W. E. WAITE,
Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

WE, the UNDERSIGNED, REQUEST that THOSE GUESTS who have RECEIVED INVITATIONS from Government to the BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CAMP, at DELHI, WILL KINDLY COMMUNICATE WITH US, REGARDING THEIR REQUIREMENTS, as we have undertaken the Management of the Camp.

Very early intimation should be given.

McCAUSLAND & CO.

1, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO CAPITALISTS.

FOR AUCTION SALE absolutely to the highest bidder without limit or reserve. The whole of the 3 ICEMAKING MACHINES, PLANT, LAND, HOUSES, &c., belonging to the OUDH ICE COMPANY at Lucknow, Cawnpore and Bareilly, on

WEDNESDAY, 3rd SEPTEMBER, 1902,

Commencing at 10 A. M.

To be sold at the Oudh Ice Company's premises at Hazaribagh, Lucknow.

Full Particulars on Application to

PEAKE ALLEN & CO.,
Auctioneers, Lucknow.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No 429 of 1895.

NUSSERWANJEE NOWROJEE GHEEWALLA .... Plaintiff

VERSUS

ZIBOON NISSA KHANOOM .... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 7th day of April, 1902, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the third day of September, 1902, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the Plaintiff and the Defendant respectively to and in

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate on the Bellasis Road in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Two hundred and twenty-seven square yards or thereabouts, and Assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay, under Old No. 4 New No. 16014, Old Survey No. A-4570', A-45703, New Survey No. 6438, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the Bellasis Road, on or towards the South by the property hereinafter fourthly described, on or towards the East by a Public Passage, and on or towards the West by the Foras Road.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate on the Bellasis Road in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration District and Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty-five square yards or thereabouts, and, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under Old No. 4, New No. 16014, Old Survey No. A-4570, A-45703, New Survey No. 6438, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North, South and West by the property fourthly hereinafter described, and on or towards the East by a Mahomedan Mosque.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate in 14 Kamatipoora Street, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Five hundred and thirty square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay, under Old No. 78, New No. 16038, New Survey No. 4-6438, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property hereinafter fourthly described, on or towards South by the 14 Kamatipura Street, on or towards the East by the property of Furdoonji Edalji Bharoocha, and on or towards the West by the Foras Road.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of Land or ground of the Quit and ground rent tenure situate on the Bellasis Road in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand two hundred and seventy-four square yards and three-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, of which one piece or portion admeasuring six hundred and sixty-three square yards and three-ninths of a square yard, is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay, under Old Nos. 3162, 3163, 3165 and 3172, New No. 10035, Old Survey No. 4570 to 4572 4586, New Survey No. 2-6438, another piece admeasuring three hundred and ninety square yards, is assessed by the same Collector under Old No. 3159, 3160, New No. 10033, Old Survey No. 4561, 4562, New Survey No. 4-6438, and a third piece or portion admeasuring two hundred square yards, is assessed by the same Collector under old Nos. 4980 4981, New No. 11191, New Survey Nos. 4636, 4737, New Survey No. 2-6438, and the fourth of which said piece or portion of land admeasuring Twenty Square yards and eight-ninths of a square yard, as assessed under Old No. 4762, New No. 11133, Old Survey No. 4291, New Survey No. 2-6433 and all which said land is bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the South by the property hereinbefore thirdly described, or towards the East by a passage and the property hereinbefore secondly described, and on or towards the West by the Foras Road, together with the messuages, tenements, dwelling-house and premises built and standing on the said several pieces or parcels, which are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 712, 713 to 715, 2216, 2220, 2221, 2222 and 2223, and Street Nos. 68, 184, 185, 188; 1, 2, 3.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs PAYNE, GILBERT, SAYANI and MOOS, Attorneys for the Plaintiff above-named, at No. 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 23rd day of July, 1902

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 499 of 1898.

KHANDERAO HARISCHANDRA MOORANJAN, Sole Executor of the last Will and Testament of HARISCHANDRA VASUDEO MOORANJAN, deceased .... Plaintiff

VS.

JAVERBAI, Widow of KARRIMJEE, IBRAHIM KARRIMJEE, the Son, FATMABAI, AMTUBAI, MARIAMBAI, DAYAMBAI, MANECKBAI, and SAKEENABAI, the daughters all being the heirs and legal representatives of KARIMJEE MOOSAJEE, deceased .... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 1st day of March 1900, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of August, 1902, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendants in the following properties, viz:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate, lying and being at Ripon Road in the City of Bombay, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and sixteen square yards or thereabouts, equivalent to six kathis and half of another kathi and one square yard and half of another square yard and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under Old No. 254, New No. 14,033, Old Survey No. 269, and New Survey No. 1-3553, and bounded as follows:—That is to-say on or towards the North by the Fazendari vacant land or ground, on or towards the East by the land or ground leased to Devidin Madorilal and another, on or towards the West by the aforesaid Ripon Road, and on or towards the South by the property of Parsee Sorabjee and which the said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the use and possession of the heirs of the said sub or under lessor and their tenants.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate, lying and being at Ripon Road, in the City of Bombay, without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement two hundred and fifteen square yards or thereabouts, equivalent to six kathis and half of another kathi and half square yard, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under old No. 269 and New Survey No. 3553, and it is bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the public passage left by Fazendar, on or towards the East by the Fazendari vacant land or ground, on or towards the West by the Ripon Road, and on or towards the South by the property of Kassamjee Moosajee, and which the said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the use and possession of the heirs of the said sub or under lessor. For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MIRZA and MIRZA, attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 39 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 17th day of July, 1902.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son Alvares & Co. and other Manufacturers. For rates, &c. Apply STEFFENAUER & Co. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

THE "CROWN" PUZZLE given free. It is hard to work the puzzle but it is harder to find Organs equal to the "CROWN" Best for Church. Best for Homes. The Puzzle will be found an interesting and amusing problem.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe, speedy and efficacious remedy for Cough, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c., Re. 1 Per Bottle. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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TO BE LET.—TOP FLOOR and STABLE of Admiralty House, Colaba. Apply BOMANJI E. MORRIS, 18, Chunam Kiln Road, Grant Road.

SORRY no clearance sale to advertise, as the demand is so very great for our SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, that in spite of our importation by thousands, we have often to telegraph to the Factory for supply.

CORONATION PORTRAITS.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Art Photographers of Bombay, have resumed taking CORONATION PORTRAITS at the special Reduced Prices i.e. 3 Copies, Cabinet Size Portraits, for Rs. 10, during this month.

GINNING ROLLERS & WASHERS.—Orders now being Registered for Machine or Handmade ROLLER WASHERS and ROLLERS. A large stock of the latter on hand ready for immediate delivery.—SUTOR & Co., Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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PUTTEE LEGGINGS.—A few pairs only in Black or Tan slightly shopsoiled. Reduced to Rs. 6-8 per pair. Last few days of our Monsoon Clearance Sale now proceeding.—SUTOR & Co. (Retail Agents,) THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas, Aristons, Phoenix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay.

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FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE-FOOD.—Unrivalled in the Bazar for price and quality at Rs. 4-12, per cwt, and Rs. 24 per candy. A trial order will prove the recommendation. Free delivery in Bombay.—GRAM AND BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO. of New York. Sold at their Godown, Mazagaon, at Rs. 3-8-2 per case.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-3-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

TO BE LET.—For the season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Dabolker Road, near the Sea-Shore. Apply to JAFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SWEEPINGS, OLD WOOD, IRON &c.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions from the Superintendent, Port Trust Docks, to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 27th instant at 2 p. m. at the Victoria and Princes Docks premises—

A quantity of grain, sweepings, old wood, iron, etc,

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 27th August, 1902.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mazagon, below the Hancock Bridge, in the Compound of Hamilton Hotel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, glassware and crockery, Mahogany Cottage piano, by Soundy & Co. windproof lamps, table ornaments, pictures, Singer's hand sewing machine, etc., the property of A. CAMPBELL, Esq.

The property is on view.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR GENTLEMEN REQUIRING DRAWING-ROOM DECORATIONS.

AUCTION SALE OF REMAINING JAPANESE CURIOSITIES.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 28th, and FRIDAY, the 29th inst. at 2 p.m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Esplanade Road, Fort, next to the offices of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, remaining consignment of Japanese curiosities of various description, consisting of silk, gold embroidered folding screens, silk pictures, large size flower Jars, Jardiniers with flower pots, umbrella stands, flower holders, tea and breakfast services, garden stands, hanging baskets, wall plates, life size china figures with gongs, silk fans, photo and scrap albums, bronze ware, lacquered ware, reed and bead chicks, etc,

The property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Superior Woollen Worsted Coatings, Venetians, Fancy Suiting Tennis Flannels, Scotch Tweeds, Lustres, Serges, &c.

On SATURDAY next, the 30th instant, at 2 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, a consignment of woollen and cotton goods, just landed ex s.s. Caledonia, consisting of:

All wool super black and blue venetian jubilee and cord coatings, fancy suiting flannels, white tennis serge, Scotch tweeds, fancy coloured whip cord and vecuna coatings, coloured home-spuns, fancy stripe and check suiting, worsteds, coloured knitted and venetian coatings, black diagonal superfine cloth, white and black silk mixed lustres, dark-blue twill and military serge, Gymkhana flannels, &c.

The pieces which are from 3 to 18 yards in length will be sold singly to suit all buyers.

SALE OF DRUGGISTS SUNDRIES, QUAKER OATS, VASELINE, ETC.

On MONDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. R. A. Parakh & Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs Bertie Smith & Co., Ld., of Apollo Street, and Mr. J. Stanley Smith—

2 cases druggists sundries.
16 cases or packages of Parke Davies and Co's Goods.
7 cases of Quaker Oats and
4 cases of Vaseline.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Clare Road, Byculla, opposite Messrs. Philips & Co., the stock-in-trade of Messrs. Evans & Co., Chemists, consisting of medicine in bottles, drugs, surgical, instruments, oilmanstores, perfumery, glass cupboards, show cases, counter, gas fitting etc.

If required the whole will be put up in one lot and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 27th August, 1902.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 29th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Sandhurst House, Apollo Bunder, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French polished household furniture, glass and crockeryware, handsome table ornaments, carpets, table lamps, one handsome mahogany square pianoforte by Schiedmayer, and Soehne in first rate order, cloth and gown press, cooking utensils, &c., the property of J. D. F. ENGLE, Esq. Government Inspector of Factories.

The above now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built landau in very good order.
1 handsome strong-built vis-a-vis.
1 powerful bay Arab, 14 hands, 5 years, perfectly quiet in saddle and harness.
1 handsome fast C. B. Chestnut pony, 13-3, 5 years, quiet to ride and drive.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 27th August, 1902.

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AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1902
WITH AN ACCURATE MAP.
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THE GUIDE for the year 1902 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years. The high position accorded to Macleans Guide as an indispensable book of reference is fully maintained in this edition. The Guide therefore contains an increased amount of local and general information corrected to the latest date, and the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and augmented

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

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In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

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For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JOHN K. MOIR,
Manager.

2, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund	„ 14,00,000
Uncalled Capital	„ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent.	
For 2 Years	5½	Per Annum
„ 1 Year	5	„
„ 6 Months	4½	„
„ 3 Months	4	„

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

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For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 8,710,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

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BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Fransisco, New Orleans, Melbourne Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

Interest allowed in Current Accounts at one per cent. per annum on balances above Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 from 1st July to end of October and at two per cent. per annum from 1st November to end of June.

Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Period at rates to be ascertained on Application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc. on Government Paper, and other Stocks [illegible] without charge [illegible] Home [illegible]

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Papers Gold, Silver, etc.

P. DURAN,
Acting Manager.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Kandy,
Lahore, Bombay, Colombo, Tuticorin,
Amritsar, Madras, Mandalay, Zanzibar,
Kurrachee, Rangoon, Newera Elya, Mombassa,
Steamer Point, Aden.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., } Managers.
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COLOMBO.
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LYONS.
MANILA.
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SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar
Sub-Agencies:—Bangalore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER-STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ „ „

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

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Manager.

Bombay, 1st February 1902

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

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Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10, Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market. Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

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WHY COUGH?
WHY COUGH?

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
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If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause. An enormous sale all over the world during the past 80 years proves their great value.

GIVE INSTANT RELIEF.
GIVE INSTANT RELIEF.
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Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in bottles by all Chemists.

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SCHOOL FINAL CLASSES,
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Entrance, Rs. 3; Class fee Rs. 5.
Ladies admitted,
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EXTRA QUALITY Oil of Lemon, imported direct from the Lemon Groves of Mesina. Passed the Government Chemical Analysers' test for genuineness, Rs. 4-8 per lb. (in ½lb. bottles.) Apply, James Connell, Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, Bombay.

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DYNAMOS, Motors, Cables and all Accessories for Electric Lighting and Transmission of power.

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Mother Tinctures, powders and high dilutions, Schussler's Tissue Remedies, all at 2 As. per dram. Externals, pills and low dilutions, at 1½ As. per dram.

	Rs.	a.	p.
A box of the 30 principal medicines in 1 dram phials, Rs. 3-4; in 2 dram phials	6	0	0
Manual of Homœopathy	3	4	0
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Homœopathic Guide, by Dr. Luyties	0	8	0

THE SCHUSSLER'S TISSUE REMEDIES.

Boxes with lock and key containing all the 12 tissue remedies may be had in

	Rs.	a.	p.
4 dram phials at	5	0	0
in 1 oz. phials at	8	0	0
in 2 oz. phials at	14	0	0
in 4 oz. phials at	20	0	0
Biochemic Guide, by Dr. Luyties	0	8	0
Biochemistry by J. B. Chapman, M. D.,	4	0	0

THE SOLERI-BELLOTTI SPECIFICS,
AT 4 ANNAS PER TUBE.

	Rs.	a.	p.
A box of the 33 Specifics	7	0	0
A small trial box of the 16 principal remedies	2	8	0
Guide for the same	1	0	0

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

N. B.—All the profits go to the Leper Asylum, the Hospital, and the Poor House.

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II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
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IN GOOD PRESERVATION.
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The Voyage of Ithobal, by Sir Edwin Arnold	2	0
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Macbeth and the Ruin of Souls, by Dr. Miller	1	0
Mr. Elliott, by I. O. Ford	2	0
The Hosts of the Lordby F. A. Steel	2	0
General Geography for Indian Schools, by W. H. Arden Wood	3	0
The Life of Father Goreh, by C. E. Gardiner	3	0
Alfred Tennyson, by Andrew Lang	2	0
Algebra, Part I. Langley and Bradly	2	0
Liberal Religious Thought, W Copeland Bowie	2	0
Health and Condition in the Active and Sedentary, Dr Yorke-Davies	1	0
The Last of the Great Scouts, by Helen Cady Whitmore	2	8
The Deerslayer. Fenimore Cooper	1	8
Famous Cricketers (18 vols.) bound in half Morocco, cost Rs. 22, price	8	0
Military Dialogues by Lieut-Colonel H. Newnham-Davis	1	8
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Michael Ferrier, by E. Francis Poynter	0	12
Sordon, by Benjamin Swift	0	12
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One Fair Daughter, by Frankfort Moore	0	8
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1862—1899.
BY
CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B
Subordinate Judge, Dholka; First Class Magistrate Ahmedabad.

THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the unchartered High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N.-W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Haye's Reports, Hyde's Reports, Marshall's Reports, Coryton's Reports, Agra H. C. Reports, Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Joy Govind Shome's Reports, Bourke's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases from 1802 to 1862 decided by the SUDDER FOUZDAREE ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 300 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 150 volumes only. It contains a complete index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUGUST 25.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£95 1-8	=	— 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	£101	=	plus 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£108	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£65 1-2	=	plus 1-4
Bar Silver in London	24 3-16	=	plus 1-16
Do. 2 months hence	24 3-16	=	plus 1 16
Do. New York	52 3-8	=	unchanged
Exchange on London at Paris	25·18	=	— 1-2
Berlin Cheques on London	20·49	=	unchanged
Exchange on New York	4·87 1-8	=	plus 1-8
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.		=	unchanged
" Short London Bills 2 3-4	"	=	"
" Indian Bank Bills 3 1-8	"	=	"
3 months Fine Trade Bills 2 7-8	"	=	"
6 Do. Do. 3 3-8	"	=	"
Interest, day to day loans 2 1-2	"	=	plus 1-4
Do. 7 day market loans 2 1-2	"	=	unchanged

Para Rubber, 3s. 2 3-4d.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore 38. Aug-Sept. Sellers. Tone flat.

Rapeseed Brown 35 3-4. Aug.-Sept. Sellers. Tone flat.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 6,000. Spot 4 29-32. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 6,000. Arrivals closed firm.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	
4·12	4·33	4·27	4·25	
plus 3	plus 3	plus 3	plus 4	
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
4·23	4·23	4·23	4·23	4·23
plus 3	plus 4	plus 4	plus 4	plus 4

In New York—

Receipts at the Fort	8,000 Bales.
" Last year	6,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	4,000 "
" " Continent	5,000 "
"Mid-Uplands	9
Futures, month of Dec.	8·14 plus 19
Do. do. March	8·05 plus 12
Coffee	5 3-4 plus 1-4

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 1-2 plus 1-8
Futures month of Sept.	8·18 plus 15
Do. Dec.	7·95 plus 16

Closing tone steady.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 3 26-32.
The Manchester Market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	95 1-8
3 per cent Rentes	101 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 1-2
Bar Silver	24 3-16

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 26.

Tuesday.—The cyclonic storm has advanced in a west-north-westerly direction and is central this morning south of Sutna. It has given moderate to heavy rain in the central parts of the country. Pachmarhi reports 4 1-2 inches, Jubbulpore 4, Hoshangabad 3, Saugor 2 1-2, Sutna and Nowgong 1 1-2, and Sambalpore 2. Light to moderate rain has fallen on the Burma Coast, in north east India and on the West Coast. Showers have fallen in the Gangetic Plain, Punjab, Rajputana, Upper Sind, Gujarat, Deccan, South India. The most important falls are in Agra, and Bikanir, Khushab, Surat, Kotah and Hyderabad in the Deccan, each about one inch, Jacobabad and Ahmedabad half an inch and Sirsa 17 cents. It appears probable that the storm will move very slowly if at all during the next 24 hours and then will possibly pursue a more westerly course. Moderate to heavy rain will probably continue during the day in the central parts of the country.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

Khamgaon August 25.—Weather cloudy and drizzling at intervals. Rainfall five cents. Weather looks settled for more rain.

Secunderabad August 26.—We had since our last advices a rainfall of 1.34 inches. Good rain has fallen in our district. Prospects of the crop are generally favourable.

Jubbulpore August 26th.—We have had since our last advices a rainfall of 3.03 inches.

Hissar August 25th.—It rained slightly at Bhatinda, Kotkopura, and Abohar. More rain is wanted for the growing crops.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In.	Byculla Cts.	Esplanade In.	Esplanade Cts.	Fort In.	Fort Cts.	Colaba In.	Colaba Cts.
Previously registered	28	63	32	04	32	95	32	64
Tuesday, 26th Aug	00	00	00	53	00	01	00	05
Total	28	63	32	57	32	96	32	69
Total fall to Aug. 26th 1901.	84	38	79	87	83	42	74	93
Total fall to Aug. 26th 1900.	61	57	65	27	64	53	60	40

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

(MESSRS. KEMP & Co.'s)

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	29	18
August 26th, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.	0	35
Total	29	53

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 26TH AUGUST.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall at Jubbulpore and a similar rise at Jacobabad, the pressure changes have been small and irregular. Gradients are steep.

Winds are cyclonic over nearly the whole country and the force has been fresh to strong at Dwarka, Raipur, Nagpur, Poona, Bombay, Belgaum and Bangalore, and fresh to light elsewhere.

The maximum temperature is 5° in excess of normal at Ajmere and 9° to 13° in defect at Sirsa and Lahore. Elsewhere the variations of both the day and night temperature are small. The maximum temperature varied from 105° at Jacobabad to 77° at Belgaum and the minimum from 80° at Veraval to 66° at Bangalore.

The sky is densely clouded over nearly the whole country.

Rain has fallen over a large area, the greatest amounts received being 3·72" at Jubbulpore, 2·94" at Hoshangabad, 2·65" at Saugor 1·75" at Karwar, 1·24" Goa, 1·21" at Secunderabad, 1·15 at Surat and 1·08 at Agra.

The depression mentioned in yesterday's report has moved in a west-north-westerly direction and its centre now lies a little to the east of Jubbulpore, where the abnormal deficiency amounts to about one-fifth of an inch. It is now a deep depression and is likely to give more or less heavy rain in the Central Provinces. Pressure shows a slight fall at Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Cawnpore, Allahabad and Jhansi, and it seems very probable that the storm centre will move west-north, westwards, in which case the rainfall will somewhat increase in amount in Central India, Rajputana, Gujarat, Cutch, Kathiawar and Khandesh. The monsoon gradient is about two-thirds of its usual strength on the Malabar Coast and nearly normal to the north of Karwar up to Bombay. Except at Secunderabad little or no rain is likely in the Madras Presidency. Rain in light or moderate showers is likely in the Bombay Presidency, on the Malabar Coast and the North-West Provinces.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY TEMPERANCE COUNCIL.

THE Council have received the following communication from the Collector in reply to their letter objecting to the opening of a Refreshment Room at Arthur Road:—Bombay Collector's Office, Abkari Department, 11th August, 1902.

In reply to their letter, dated 28th July, 1902, objecting to the opening of a Refreshment Room by Mr. Raghunath Daji Shivalkar in Compartment No. 186 of House No. 188 belonging to Mr. Krishna Balaji Shindne at Arthur Road, the President and the Secretaries of the Bombay Temperance Council are informed that the permission asked for by the said Mr. Raghunath Daji Shivalkar has not been granted. (Sd.) R. P. Jehangir, for Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

We strongly recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a most delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and cooling effects are Simply Magical. Tired or Tender feet are instantly relieved. Book on bottle contains full directions.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists throughout the British Empire. Beware of substitutes. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, are the only Makers and their name and address is at foot of label.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

CASEY—August 18, at Sambalpore C P, Agnes Josephine the dearly loved infant daughter of John and Elizabeth Casey, aged 5 months and 10 days.

KEMP'S

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN

A PURE EXTRACT of the Flesh and bones carefully freed from fat. Dissolved in hot water, it forms a most nutritious food for invalids or infants. It is frequently, in emergencies like Sea-sickness, the only food patients can bear.

KEEPS IN PERFECTLY GOOD CONDITION MANY WEEKS AFTER BEING OPENED.

Per Jar, Re. 1-12.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 44m. Sun sets, 6h. 20m. High water, 5-23m. 5-3a. Low water, 11-19m. 11-38a.
Departure of H. E. the Governor, 2 p. m.

CRICKET MATCH.

Presidency vs. Parsis.

FOOTBALL.

Rovers vs. B. V. A.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius via Tuticorin and Colombo, per extra s.s. Warora, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on Friday and Saturday, the 29th and 30th instant.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held to-day in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, at 5-30 p. m. when a paper on "Pranayam" will be read by Mr. Tribhowandass Munguldass Nathoobhoy.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A CHILD.—Godaveribai, a Hindu girl aged four years, was yesterday morning accidentally knocked down by a landau on Esplanade Road. She received serious injuries on her head and was being conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, when she died on the way.

BEGGING NUISANCE.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. J. Saunder-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, twenty Brahmin beggars were charged with begging on the public road at Chowpatty, and with causing annoyance to the public thereby. It appeared that each of the accused had previous convictions against him. The Magistrate sentenced each of them to seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

AN UNNECESSARY GARMENT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Saunder Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Ragunath Vejrandas, a Hindoo beggar, was charged with being in possession of a red sari which he could not satisfactorily account for. Accused was arrested on suspicion while he was passing along the Banyan Road with the "sari" folded round his head like a turban. The Magistrate sentenced him to one months' rigorous imprisonment.

PICK POCKET.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Saunder Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Shinker Gangaram, an old offender, was charged with picking the pocket of one Genoo Rama in the Mambadevi Road. It appeared from the evidence that as the complainant was walking along the road he felt a jerk in his pocket and turning round caught hold of the hand of the accused. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and admitted three previous convictions. The Magistrate sentenced him to 15 months' rigorous imprisonment.

SHIKAR NOTES.—The big boar that was in the jungle of Wilki near Pimplegaum and which killed a bullock and wounded two men was recently entrapped in a net by the villagers of that place and was killed by sticks. There are two other big ones at Tek Khamgaum, in a babul jungle about three miles from Uruli where a R. A. Officer had killed one in May last in company with Mr. Graham. There is a large boar in a cactus hedge about a mile from Tek Khamgaum. There are two others in cactus hedge in the Theur jungle like the one that Col. Lucas had bagged in the same vicinity. There is another in a babul jungle near Loni Station, where Col. Hallett's horse was wounded. There is a large tiger on the hill at Mann. This brute has already killed two bullocks. The villagers are after him but cannot find him, so there is a chance for the Shikari.

TOWN BAND FOR BOMBAY.—A meeting is to be held at Navsari buildings Hornby-Road, to-morrow evening, at 5-30 p.m for the purpose of discussing the advisability of forming a Town Band for Bombay. Anyone interested in the subject is invited to attend. The Provisional Committee consists of the following gentlemen:—The Hon'ble Mr. Basil Scott, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Lt-Col. J. P. Barry, I. M. S. Sir J. Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. R. J. Tata, Khan Bahudur M. C. Murzban, C. I. E. Mr. J. M. Dick, Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim Mr. M. R. Jardine Mr. S. D. Khote Mr. Evelyn Gray, I. C. S. Lt-Col E. F. Nicholson, B. V. R. Lt-Col. H. P. Dimmock, I. M. S. Major A. K. Leslie, B. V. Mr. S. A. Nathan, Mr. Fazilbhoy Visram C. I. E. E. Mr F. C. Macrae, Mr. Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal, Mr. Narayan Dwarkadas, Mr. Tribhuvandas Mungaldas Nathubhoy, and Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit.

SOCIAL GATHERING.—The first social gathering of the students of the New Matriculation class and their friends was held on Saturday at Mr. Powalla's, Mazagaon. After tea several students competed for prizes offered for the best recitations, Mr. K. A. Vakil carrying off the first prize and Mr. F. R. Chichgur the second. Mr. R. K. Albless obtained a prize for the best ex-tempore speech on "Patriotism." Mr. K. R. Shroff, the joint principal, distributed the prizes. After that Mr. M. C. Mody took a photograph of the gathering. After an hour or so spent in the different games the company set down to dinner. Mr. H. R. Engineer proposed the health of his Majesty which was loyally honoured. The toasts of the principal, students, friends and admirers were in turn proposed and warmly responded to. After votes of thanks to Mr. Powalla for the use of the bungalow and to Mr. M. C. Mody for his endeavours in making the gathering so successful, a musical entertainment was given by Mr. N. S. Batlivala.

RAIN IN KATHIAWAR.—Our Bhownagor correspondent writing on Sunday, says:—The night of the 20th August will be remembered in Kathiawar, undoubtedly, as the night which brought joy to the hearts of the people, in as much as it then rained copiously all over Kathiawar. The people had already abandoned hope of any rain coming down as the due weather has set in, and meetings of karbaris were also held to consider what steps should be taken for relief works, and what amount should be borrowed. The weather on the night of the 20th took a sudden change and in a minute or two skies became overcast and heavy rain began to fall, preceded by a heavy gust of wind. Had this rain only come down four or five days later the crops would not have been benefitted at all. The skies have shed immense blessings, just at a critical time. This rain means the saving of thousands of lives in Kathiawar. The Wadhwan-Dhagandhra line was under three feet of water on the 22nd instant, owing to heavy down pour and the mixed trains did not run. The following is the register of rain fall from 20th to 24th instant. Bhownagor 5 inches total 10 inches 15 cents, including previous fall, Dhola, 5 inches; Mahoowa, 6 inches; Hadala, 5 inches; Wadhwan 4·80. Three deaths have occurred in Bhownagor from snake bite.

THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF RECHABITES.—The "Eastern Star" Tent gave another of their popular concerts on Monday evening in their Rooms, Frere Road. The place was well filled, and all the items of the programme were well received, many old faces received well earned encores. The programme was as under:—Misses Dawes and O'Hara Piano-Forte (Duet); Mr. Taylor, Recitation Sal Grogans Face; Miss Weller Song, Scenes that are Brightest; Mr. Piper, Song, Beauty's Eyes; Miss Gertie Gutteridge Song (The Geisha) The Amorous Gold-Fish; Miss O'Hara Song, Zinira; Mr. Valentine Selections, Three Men in a Boat; Mrs Brewin, Song, Kathleen Mavourneen; Mr. Tyler, Song, (parody) I'll take you home Kathleen; Mr. O. J. Holdway, Song Flight of Ages; Mrs Valentine Song, Down the Vale; Master Vernon Gutteridge Song, Dolly Gray; Misses Conway and Dawes Piano and Violin, The last Rose of Summer; Mr. Tyler Song John Bull's Letter Bag; Mr. Spragg Song (Tenor) Tom Bowling; Miss Gregory, Song, This and That; Mrs Valentine, Song, Caroo; Mr. Piper, Song Queen of the Earth; Miss Gertie, Gutteridge, Song Old Folks at Home; Mrs Brewin Song, Carissima; Mr. Spragg Song Mary of Argyle; Mr. O'Hara Song Lucky Jim; Mr. Taylor Recitation Xmas Day in the Work-House; Miss Dawes presided at the Piano. The Instrument was kindly supplied by Messrs. Rose and Coy.-Fort. During an interval refreshments were served.

FESTIVAL OF KRISHNA OR THE GOD OF LOVE.

THE banks, public offices, and the law courts were closed yesterday on account of the Janma and Gokal Ashtami holiday of the Hindus. It was instituted in commemoration of the birth of Krishna, the god of Love, son of Jesuda, which is said to have taken place, at midnight, in the city of Mathura, on the 8th of the month of Shravan. Krishna is reckoned as the eighth incarnation of Vishnu, in which, according to some Hindus, was manifested a greater portion of divinity than in any of the preceding incarnations. His mother's uncle, Kans, King of Mathura, who, it was predicted, would be slain by one of his own family, endeavoured to ensure the destruction of the infant god; but the child was eventually preserved from all attempts against his life notwithstanding directions given by the King for slaughtering all newly-born infants. This holiday is considered one of the greatest among the Hindus, and is observed by almost the whole of the community. There are two sects among the followers of Krishna; and they solemnise the feast on different days. Those belonging to the one keep the eight day of the dark moon, and those belonging to the other, the day following—being one on which he was removed to the house of Nanda, the cowherd in Gokal or Vraja, from fear of his maternal uncle who sought his destruction; and some even keep both days. The former fast on the day of Janma Ashtami, and the latter on the day of Gokal Ashtami. At night they bathe and worship an image of the infant Krishna, adorning it with tulsi or basil, a favourite plant of Vishnu, and other flowers, in the manner enjoined in the Shastras; and after midnight they eat their food. On the day of Gokal Ashtami, gavlees or keepers of cattle hold a great jubilee among themselves as Krishna is said to have been bred up among their race. They form themselves into a company and visit the houses of the people who follow their profession, holding each other's hands and dancing in the streets, repeating the word "Govinda", when they are presented with curds or curds are thrown over them. Some of the songs in Hindustani music, composed in honour of Krishna, are considered to be the most amorous and find special favour among young milkmaids.

On the night of Janma Ashtami, crowds of people, generally of the lower ranks, flock to the temple of Khandoba, which is commonly known by the name of Matth. There they hire native music, and continue shouting with it and make a discordant noise. The bhagat of Khandoba, or the head priest of the temple, who is very often of the Shudra caste, and is considered supernatural being, at least for the time being, with great solemnity and grave countenance, makes his way through the assembly standing before the shrine of Khandoba, and offers prayers to the idol which is richly decorated for the occasion. He is at first calm, but soon afterwards affects to show signs of inspiration by the god. He begins to untie his shendi, or the tuft of hair on the crown of his head, and then slowly shakes his limbs. By degrees his whole frame quivers, and he throws his body into violent contortions, dancing and muttering strange, ambiguous and wild sounds. He then takes his scourge, which is kept near the shrine, and scourges himself as if he were insane, and performs many other equally strange actions. When the assembly around see him acting so, and believing that the spirit of the god has entered into him, they burn incense in front of him and prostrate themselves and pray to him to be merciful to them. When he has received divine homage, he quietly takes his seat, but does not cease quaking and trembling. His disciples, who are always near him, then commence one after another to shake themselves and dance in the same way, and the spirits of the god is believed to enter into them also. Sick persons, supposed to be possessed of devils, children, etc., are brought to the temple to receive benediction of the baghat and his disciples. He rubs ashes on their foreheads, passes his hand over their heads, and gives them full assurance of speedy recovery from their sickness; and the poor patient, with full confidence, returns home expecting the fulfilment of the bhagat's promise.

PROFESSOR T. K. GAJJAR.

THE Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan presided over a gathering of the present and past students of the Wilson College, Bombay, held yesterday evening, in order to present Professor Tribhovandas Kalliandas Gajjar with a parting address on the eve of his leaving his long connection with the college. The hall of the college was nicely decorated with palm-leaves and garden pots for the occasion. Mr. H. N. Parekh read the address in which he spoke highly of the great abilities of the beloved professor and his masterly knowledge as an expert in chemistry in Bombay. He also referred to Professor Gajjar's fame as a successful chemist not only confined to the students' world but as widely spread among the public, with one single illustration of his enormous energy and masterful mind of restoring to its primitive beauty the statue of our late Queen-Empress on the Esplanade. Professor Gajjar in a brief speech thanked his pupils for the kindness and regard they had shown to him and concluded his remarks by a few words of advice to them. He was then garlanded and the address enclosed in a beautiful silver casket was presented to him. After partaking of some light refreshments the party dispersed at a late hour in the evening.

NOTES FROM NAGPUR.

OUR Nagpur correspondent writing on Monday says:—After too days sunshine and brightness, we are having rain again. Since last night, steady fine rain has been falling. The day is cloudy, and more rain appears to be in store for us. The people are delighted, the cultivators happy, and everything around is smiling. Had this rain been a week earlier, a bumper crop would have been the result. However, it is not too late now and if there be a good two days' rain in the early part of September, we shall have a fully 16 anna crop. This rain appears to be general all round, at least between Nagpur districts and Berars. The plants are in excellent condition. The sanitary condition is not very good. Diarrhea, dysentry and fevers being common. The gram market is easier.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern; Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	1	25
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	0	1	22
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	0	20
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	1	7
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	8
Total	3	5	101
Total plague deaths to date	112,597	99,205	
Same date last year	31	26	122

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 671 as against 649 during the previous week. Of the total number 35 died of plague, as against an equal number during the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 856, which included 201 deaths from plague.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DELHI AND THE DURBAR.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the "Civil and Military Gazette":—Delhi has sold its soul to the Durbar certainly the Civil Lines portion has, but the Civil Lines tradition being post-Mogul it after all doesn't really matter, saving, perhaps, the "lost" souls—the wretched, wicked tenants—who know not where to lay their heads. As every reader of the "Civil and Military Gazette" knows, a good few of the houses in Delhi in Civil lines have been let for the Durbar period, many bungalows at 2 and 3 times their purchase value. But apropos of the "laying of heads" the Delhi Club has been let to a potentate from the South, and the committee through whose "putting together of heads" and business-like negotiations, the large sum of Rs. 45,000 it is "speculated" will be realised, are just now the subject of criticism by a few "agin the Government members."

But to "vos moustons"—residents of Delhi, wherever their homes may be during "the occupation" by the way side or tree tops, are getting together collections of ducks and fowls and other edible creatures to lay against the famine prices anticipated, and what is more pertinent to this paragraph, mutton clubs are being formed. I had an interesting interview on the subject of supplies with a native subordinate official connected with the supply of foodstuffs. I am not sure whether he was an official or a contractor, which is of not much concern considering the job he was after. He had instructions, or to be more correct, insinuations—that for a fortnight there would be in Delhi, including the regimental messes, over 11,000 persons of "fowl (spelt with a w, please) eating habits." At a moderate reckoning of one fowl per head per "fowl-eater" for 14 days 1,54,000 (one lakh and fifty-four thousand) "murghis" would be required!

Of course there are certain advantages and benefits likely to accrue to this ancient and Imperial city, and besides the house agents and commissariat 'buying agents,' whose profits and successes are of a merely temporary nature—a day's luck—there will certainly be a great deal occurring for Delhi's lasting good—Europeans will now never be short of house accommodation—at any rate not till Delhi once again becomes the winter seat of Government—and hundreds of shaky old-fashioned buildings in the city are being pulled down and replaced by more substantial structures. It is hoped trade will benefit, and though a good season and no plague in the Punjab are indispensable to good business—undoubtedly the thousands of followers and troops who will pay one visit at least to the bazaars, will each and individually leave a few rupees, behind in exchange for English piecegoods and German and Delhi made gewgaws. Jewellery, shawls and embroidery for which the Silver Street is so famous, should find good paying buyers, and the effect of speculators is already being noticed in stones. It is interesting to note that diamonds and opals are expected to be most in demand, while sapphires, which are sent out from Europe to Delhi to be cut and returned, are at a discount.

The only other bit of commercial intelligence your correspondent has heard of, touching on the Durbar, is that a corner is being forced in charpoys.

But to attend to the more serious side of Durbar arrangements—everything is being done on a scale quite as magnificent as was the bundobast for the Imperial Assemblage of 1st January 1876. Details are certainly being given greater attention, and those who have cause to remember some of the inconveniences suffered by visitors (i. e. the "outside crowd") in '76—if they can afford to be present on the 1st January '03—will find everything has been systematically, carefully and perfectly arranged. One or other of the members of the Committee for the direction of affairs is always in Delhi, and next Tuesdy we have Lord Curzon coming here for another look round.

His Excellency's last visit here when he unveiled the Telegraph Memorial has not yet been forgotten by the various gentlemen who had the pleasure of walking round the Fort and the various camps. Things appear to be bustling along in quite good time. Captain Hepper, R. E., has come down on special duty from Lahore to build the line for the 2'-6" light railway which will connect the various camps and also run on to the Durbar ground. One station will be outside and between the Cashmire and Mori gates, and the line runs along through the Police lines, then along behind the Native Cavalry lines on the eastern slope of the ridge and ascending and crossing which, the alignment then makes straight along the Alipore (Karnal road), and past the Nujufgarh cut bridge—which is the western boundary of old cantonments—and crossing the road goes on direct to the Durbar area, which is a huge horse-shoe shaped mound, in the direction of the well-known village of Burari.

The Viceroy's camp is being laid out on the same site as Lord Lytton's tents were pitched at the Imperial Assemblage. But it is understood his Excellency will live in the new Circuit House which is being built for the future use of the Punjab Lieutenant-Governor. Gardens are already being laid out and hundreds and thousands of pots of seedlings and palms and other foliage plants are being sent in from the Taj Gardens, Agra, from Lucknow, from Bombay and from Calcutta. So much for the Durbar—though as the time approaches there will be more of interest to write about. One very striking feature of the Assemblage will be the huge electric light installation, and advantage is being taken to make use of the plant which has been ordered for use in barracks in the upper provinces. The whole of the plant will be first used here and then split up and distributed to the various cantonments. The lighting of the camps is being carried out by Messrs Kilburn and Company, and the illumination of the Palace—where the great State ball will take place—is being done by Messrs. F. and C. Osler.

THE DELHI MANŒUVRES.

SOME further alterations and probably some reductions are about to be made in the list of troops to attend the forthcoming Delhi Manœuvres. It has been found that the cost of bringing corps which are stationed in distant parts of the country all the way to Delhi, and particularly mounted corps, and then conveying them back to their stations at the end of the Manœuvres, is so considerable, that the total expenditure on the Manœuvres would largely exceed the sanctioned estimate. As a reduction of the expenditure can be effected only by a reduction of the forces, and as it is desirable for all reasons that as large a body of troops as possible should take part in the Manœuvres, the object in view can obviously be best accomplished by eliminating those units whose conveyance to and from the Camp would entail the greatest cost. Accordingly, the idea is to withdraw from the list four regiments of Native infantry whose stations are most distant from Delhi, as, for instance, the 1st Moplahs, who would have to be railed all the way from Trichinopoly, say, three thousand miles, for the double journey, and to substitute two other regiments who, in the ordinary Relief course, would be marching in the neighbourhood of Delhi some time next cold weather. Thus the net reduction of Native infantry will be only two battalions. Then, as regards the 2nd Lancers, Hydarabad Contingent: to rail three squadrons of men and horses all the way from Hingoli and back again would involve an outlay so substantial that when retrenchment is discovered to be invitable, the withdrawal of this regiment at once suggests itself. Similarly, there is a likelihood that the mounted infantry companies which were to be drawn from Poona and Bangalore will drop out of the programme. It is no doubt to be regretted that the necessity for omitting any of these units should exist, as the desire of the Government and of the Commander-in-Chief certainly is that muster of troops at the Manœuvres should be as representative as possible. But since financial considerations cannot be wholly ignored, plainly there is no better way of securing that needed economy. The proposed changes and omissions are at any rate of very moderate extent and a sufficient element of representativeness will still remain.—"Pioneer."

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK

THE report of the directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation for the half-year ending 30th June last states:—

The net profits for that period, including dols. 1,438,248.07 (Rs. 18,69,722) balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts, amount to dols. 3,557,618.92 (Rs. 46,24,904.) The directors recommend the transfer of dols. 500000 (Rs. 650000) from the profit and loss account to credit of the silver reserve fund, which fund will then stand at dols. 4,750,000 (Rs. 61,75,000.) They also recommend writing off Bank Premises Account the sum of dols. 200,000 (Rs. 2,60,000.) After making these transfers and deducting remuneration to Directors there remains for appropriation dols. 2,842,618.92 (Rs. 36,95,404,) out of which the directors recommended the payment of a dividend of one pound and ten shilling sterling per share which at 4-6 will absorb dols. 533,333-33 (Rs. 6,93,333) The difference in Exchange between 4-6, the rate at which the dividend is declared, and 1-8 1-2 the rate of the day, amounts to dols. 71,541·71 (Rs. 93,008) The balance dols. 1,437,740.88 (Rs. 18,69,063) to be carried to new profit and loss account. The Honourable J. J. Bell Irving and Mr. R. L. Richardson having resigned their seats on leaving the colony, the Honourable C. W. Dickson and Mr. G. H. Medhurst have been invited to fill the vacancies; these appointments require confirmation at this meeting. Mr. A. Haupt has been elected deputy chairman in place of the Honourable J. J. Bell Irving. The accounts have been audited by the Honourable C. S. Sharp and Mr. W. Hutton Potts.

THE NICHOLSON MEMORIAL.

The following are further lists of subscriptions to the Nicholson Memorial Fund.

TENTH LIST.

	Rs.
Captain W G Walker 1 4th Gurkhas	20
Major J B Crawley	25
" W L Couran 25th Bo Rifles	10
Mr E B Alexander C S	50
Major S Smith R A	30
Lieut Colonel Battersby R A M C	30
Captain Hughes 4th B L	15
Major G Broome D A A G	10
Captain Hudleston R A M C	20
Major L Impey	50
Captain Carter R A	15
Mr H W Lyle C S	25
Lieut Col Wolseley R A M C	20
Mr D Robert C S	16
Mr John Hooper C S	50
Major G A Welman 13th M I	15
" J R Colein	25
Mr A L P Tucker C S	32
Mr G A Tweady C S	20
Major C H Pritchard	50
Capt G Windham	15
Mr J H Cox C S	10
Capt H B Barnett R A M C	16
Capt G H Badcock 7th B L	20
Major T H Henderson	30
Mr H Carnduff C S	16
Capt Lloyd Jones 2nd Bo Gren	10
Major Kirkpatrick A A G	10
Lieut Col Yourdi R A M C	20
Capt Rowley 1st Middlesex Regt	10
Lieut Col C Seymour R A M C	10
Lieut Col Swaine I M S	16
Capt Pigon D A A G M	15
Officers Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers Bombay arsenal	37
Lieut Col E Dobson I M S	10
Major Prain I M S	16
" C F T Murray S and T Corps	5
" R W Nicholson S and T Corps	10
Capt Mac C Ray 7th Rajputs	5
Major Leslie I M S	10
Mr F W Frownrigg C S	50
Cpt Richards S and T Corps	10
Mr Richard Burn C S	32
Mr G H Anderson I S C	10
Mr F Swan C S	25
Mr H Spencer C S	16
Capt A D A Bannerman	10
Mr L M Thornton C S	30
Capt G Clarke 9th N I	15
Capt W Buriton S and T Corps	15
Capt C K Morgan R A M C	10
Capt Laurence Archer R A	8
Major R P Jackson S and T Corps	32
Lieut Col E C M Lushington I S C	20
Major G C Birdwood	10
Capt R de S Dudgeon 25th Bo Rifles	15
Major G D Hunter R A M C	10
Major B F Zimmerman R A M C	16
Capt G L Carter Kurram Militia	15
Major I Ramsay	10
Rev P R Harrison	15
Mr R E Hamblin C S	32
Mr R H Brereton C S	50
Mr W B Cotton C S	10
Mr W R G Moir C S	10
Mr H D Griffin C S	16
Mr W J D Burkitt C S	16
Mr H S Rix C S	25
Mr E J Marion C S	16
Capt L Hay 5th B L	10
" F L Vincent 7th Bo L	15
" E Barnes	16
" B E M Gurdon I S C	15
Mr R C Moore A V D	15
Colonel H M Mason	15
Major D Sample R A M C	15
Major D Thomson	10
Lieut Col G Anson	16
Lieut Col F G Cardew 10th B L	10
Mr W Gaskell C S	16
Mr C H Blakesley C S	16
The Hon'ble Mr Justice Spankie	100
Lieut Col A Wapshare	15

ELEVENTH LIST.

Mr E H Ashworth C S	10
Col Carr Calthrop I M S	16
Mr A T Holme C S	32
Mr H G S Tyler C S	15
Mr D Dewar C S	20
Mr L Winter C S	16
Capt Dove R A M C	5
Mr J Mc Ree Forest Dept	16
Mr W F Kirton C S	20
Mr E Rogers C S	32
Mr A Trethewy C S	50
Lieut Col C Grant D A A G	15
Capt C F K Macquoid D S O P L H C	5
Capt R G Munn 36th Sikhs	10
Major W R Yeilding S and T Corps	10
Mr G T Scully	30
Mr G W Wigram C S	25
Mr P Chamier	15
Major A Le G Jacob D S O Zhob Levy	10
Mr J Campbell C S	25
Capt F W Hallowes S and T Corps	16
Major T E Compton D A A G	10
Major C P Scudamore D S O	10
Capt H E Staddon R A M C	10
Major A E Morris R A M C	5
Lieut A E Hamerton R A M C	3
Lieut Col S J Rennie R A M C	5
Major S Mac Donald R A M C	7
Capt C G Spencer R A M C	5
Lieut A H M Mitchell R A M C	5
Mr R C Tute C S	10
Major J H Pollard Govr's Body Guard Bombay	10
Major C W Field, D J A G	10
Mr W Raw, C S	16
Lieut Col G B Kenny	16
Mr W R Tucker	10
Mr H V Lovett C S	20
Mr K D Lyall D S P	5
Mr C D Steel C S	20
Mr A W Pim C S	15
Mr F B Dickinson	32
Mr W R Burkitt C S	50
Mr D R Lyle C S	20
Mr P C Dutt Bar-at-Law	15
Mr T B Thomson C S	32
Mr B O Coventry	15
Mr W H Moreland C S	32
Lieut Col C W Ravenshaw	50
Col A K D Mackenzie	20
Mr C E Crawford C S	25
The Hon Sir John Stanley	25
Mr H de L Ross D S P	5
Mr R P Hardow	20
Mr W B Brown C S	20
Major Dunlop Smith Pol Agent	32
Major D W Scotland, I M S	16
Major A H Dobbs, 16th Madras Infty	15
Brgr Genl Sir J Wolfe Murray	20
Captain W M Cubitt	10
Mr E Moloney C S	10
Mr T K Johnston C S	20
Mr C L M Eales C S	20
Major P Z Cox	30
Mr F Bramley D S P	16
Lieut Col O Sullivan R A M C	16
Major W J Bythell R E	20
The Hon'ble Mr C W Bolton C S	32
Mr J W Oliver	20
Mr T C Piggott C S	25
Mr J W Walsh	25
Mr A L Mc Intire	16
Major W J Williams R A	10
Capt F Mc Conaghey	16
Mr J Hope Simpson C S	16
Col G S Ranking I M S	50
Capt R S Crawford A V D	10
Mr W E M Campbell C S	16
Rev J N Ogilvie	15
Capt J S Lumsden I M S	10
Mr J S Meston C S	32
Mr W Prince D I G Police U P	16
Mr E L Garstin D S P	10
Major A S Rooke	10
Mr W H Nightingale P W D	10
Capt H G Stamforth 4th B L	10
Major A G Medley D A A G	10
Major G H Bretherton D S O S and T Corps	12
Lieut Col I B Emerson I M S	16

THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY'S ILLNESS.

THE "Civil and Military Gazette" says:—Some two years ago Dr. MacArthur published in a Home paper an entertaining account of his day's work as Bishop of Bombay, in which, as a new-comer to India he wrote with enthusiasm of life in the tropics, and ridiculed the idea that it was necessarily less favourable to good health than existence in the temperate zones. The right reverend prelate will probably now be compelled to resign his bishopric owing to ill health. Everyone will regret this necessity, but it is impossible not to feel that the Bishop's case is a refutation of the comfortable theory that white men could live in the tropics just as successfully as in Europe if, as Mrs. Jellyby used to say of the climate of Borrioboola Gha, they only "took precautions." The fact that Dr. MacArthur was not inured to residence in the tropics in early life" is really nothing to the point. The process of inuring to tropical residence is another pleasant fiction of the stay-at-home. White men do not become inured, but rather more and more subject to the baneful influences of the climate as the years go on. Dr. MacArthur's removal will be a loss to the English Church in India, and it will be regretted also in much wider circles. Though hardly popular amongst his fellow-countrymen, he is certainly respected, for Englishmen in India no less than elsewhere do respect downrightness and plain speech in the leaders of the Church. Longer residence in this country would probably have modified his lordship's strictures on the religious apathy of Anglo-India; he might have realised that Anglo-Indians are not very much worse as a body than any other community of English people and also that it is a little unreasonable to expect them to be very much better because they happen to be living in a non-Christian country.

A FIGHT BETWEEN A PYTHON AND A HAMADRYAD.

A HAMADRYAD measuring 14 feet and a python measuring 11 feet in length, respectively, were brought to the Police Station. They had been taken while engaged in mutual mortal combat at Bukit Gantang. the python had coiled himself well round the body of his formidable adversary, but before he could squeeze the life out of him the hamadryad injected his deadly virus into his body, and finished him. To escape the coils however was more than the latter could do, and this helped to bring about his own collapse also with a good stick. The python's stiffened body bore indentations of the several coils he had wound round the hamadryad. Both antagonists thus, died almost simultaneously. —"The Perak Pioneer."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Falls of Kettie, 2,150 tons, Captain J R Nixon, will sail to-day for Mostyn Deep, with a cargo of manganese ore.

THE B I S N Co's s s Vadaly, 2,165 tons, Captain M G Williams, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E Hirst, sailed yesterday, for Katiawar coast ports and Karachi with a general cargo and 100 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—AUG. 26.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Tenasserim					Receiving Hulk
Shahnoor	2198	Smith			E Tajbhoy
Aljofar (Schr)	66	Nacoda			D Anandjee
Sirsa	1675	Tyrrell			M M & Co
H Bolckow	639				B & P S N Co
Aarvak	555	Faye			C Narayendas
Crescent	804	Raffin			M H Cassum
Khandalla	1318	Kirkham			M M & Co
Nairung	2862	Edge			T M & Co
Bhundara	2215	Vauden			M M & Co
Simla	1039	Alton			M M & Co
Zaire Minezis					Port. Transport
Ellora	1493	Cole			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Peninsular	2919	Leigh	Aden	30-8	P & O Co
B	Australia	2209	Tait	Liverpool	0-8	W & A G & Co
C&R	Kirklee	2275	Dermody			F M & Co
D&E	Springwell	1943	Chisholm	Hull	30-8	M M & Co
F	Rajput	3515	Bullock	Rangoon	26-8	T M & Co
G	Safari	993	Tepe	Zanzibar	1-9	A Strandes
L	Sabarmati	524	Ebrahim			Shep'd & Co
Alongside						
	Mozaffari	1387	Maloney	R S Ports	29-8	B&P SN Co
Kt	Commander	2751	Durant	Hull	5-9	T M & Co
M	Mahanadi	547	Hossein			Shp'd & Co
N	Moshtari	1111	Little	Red Sea Port	4-9	B&P S&Co
O	Falls of Keitie	2150	Nixon	Mostyndeep	28-8	F M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri	553	Ahmed	Bhownagar	30-8	Shp'd & Co
Zuari	95	Cassam			Shpr'd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
4	Bancoora	2198	Maclean	Zanzibar	3-9	M M & Co
5	Kola	497	Rickford	Karachi	29-8	M M & Co
8	Pekin	2522	Palmer	Japan	1-9	P & O S N Co
9	Imaum	2705	Penderthy	Antwerp	3-9	K N & Co
10 & 11	Valetta	1974	Cubitt	China	27-8	P & O Co
12 & 13	Caledonia	3529	Gordon	London	20-9	P & O Co
16	Bodlewell	2209	Baines	Hamburg	28-8	M M & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Sultan	1781	Ahrens		A Strandes

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Shirley s	Satchell	Aden
	Dumra s	Hirst	Karachi, &c
	Vadala s	Williams	Calcutta

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MARSEILLES, AUGUST 25.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Itria left homewards this morning.

PLYMOUTH, AUGUST 25.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Oceana arrived here yesterday evening.

The P. and O. N. Co.'s s. s. Somali arrived here yesterday morning.

SINGAPORE, AUGUST 25

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Nankin (extra steamer) arrived here this morning from Bombay.

Florio and Rubottino S. N. Co.'s steamer Capri from Hongkong left Penang for Bombay on the 25th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Australia s—88 bales twist waste, G H Suchedina; 28 bale wool, R Dossa and Co.

FOR HULL.

Kt Commander s—510 cwt cotton seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Imaum s—32 bales hemp, D R Choksey.

FOR HAMBURG.

Bodlewell s—328 cwt myrabollams, J Hurchund.

FOR HONGKONG.

Valetta s—16 chests opium, Talati and Co; 23 chests opium, P F Talati; 37 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 53 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 28 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 20 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 1 cwt ivory, M M Essabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Valetta s—41 chests opium, Talati and Co; 15 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 65 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 3 chests opium, Shingtai Co; 57 chests opium, R S N Talati and Co; 48 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 27 chests opium, N J Abraham; 23 chests opium, C Bomonjee and Co; 23 chests opium, Abrahim E J Abraham.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 27th August 1902.

1. There will be a Meeting of the Regimental Committee, at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, to-morrow (Thursday) at 6-45 p.m.

Members of the Committee are particularly requested to attend.

2. There will be Gun Drill, at Nesbit Lane Head Quarters, to-morrow (Thursday) at 8-45 p.m.

3. There will be Morris Tube practice, at Nesbit Lane Head-Quarters, to-morrow (Thursday) at 8-45 p.m.

By Order.
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 27th August 1902.

1. Colonel C B Mayne's next lecture on Field Fortifications and Defence of Posts, &c, will take place on Thursday, the 28th instant, at 6 p.m., at the Town Hall. The Commandant hopes that the attendance of members will be as numerous as possible.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

POONA RACES.

SEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 30TH AUGUST.

First Entries closed at 6 p.m. on Monday 25th August.

The Amateur Jump Stakes—Distance 1 mile over 5 flights.

Mr R W Harter's br aus g The Clown aged
Mr S M McCausland's b aus g Chance aged
Major Cloveland's b aus g Glencoe aged
Mr Westropp's ch aus g Vedette
Captain Thompson's br e g Victor by Westminster
Mr Bosse's b aus g Dawn by Monmouth dam by Sardonyx aged

Open Pony Hurdles—Distance 1 mile over 5 flights.

Mr Percy Fischer's g aus g Good Boy 14 0 3-4
V Major Hazelton's b aus g Patrician 14 0 1-2
H H the Kour Saheb of Patiala's b aus m Jenaroo 13 3 3-4
Mr Mathuradass Goculdass's ch cb m La Balliffe 14 1 1-2
Mr Gordon Hunter's b aus g Optical 14 2

Maiden Handicap—Distance 5 furlongs.

V Major Hazelton's b n am m Madeira 4 years
Mr Gordon Hunter's b aus g Here's Luck 6 years
H H The Kour Saheb of Patiala's br aus m Lady Merrystone
Mr A A Ancar's ch aus g Superbus by Madalion—dam Vain Glory 3 years
Mr James' b aus h Fleet Surgeon
Mr Anandji Nanji's bl aus m Overture aged
Mr R J Hunter's b aus m Repetition 4 or 5 years
Mr A W P's ch aus g Freetrade 14 2
Mr A W P's bl aus m Cinder 14 1 1-2

The Big Pony Handicap—Distance 6 furlongs.

H H The Kour Saheb of Patiala's br aus m Malice 14 1 1-4
Messrs Mathuradass Goculdass and Anandji Nanji's b aus m Annie Laurie 14 0 3-4
Mr Percy Fischer's br e h Wink 14 1 1-4
Mr Percy Fischer's b aus m Key West 14 0 1-2
Mr A W P's bl aus m Cinder 14 1 1-2
Mr A W P's b aus m Min 14 1 3-4

The Futurity Stakes—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr A A Amer's b a h Fakeer II aged,
Aga S Shah's b a h Nevermore 13 3
Mr Sahad bin Faraj's b a h Gazlan 6 years
Messrs Faraj bin Sanad and Essuff Sheriff's b a h John Roberts 13 3 1-2
Messrs M Goculdass and Anandji Nanji's g a h Wild Fox 13 3 1-2
Mr M Ally's ch a h The Robber 13 3 1-2
Mr Anandji Nanji's bl a h President 14 0
Th Baldeo Sahai's g a h Fruit Salt 13 3
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Chungiz aged
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Moon 13 3 1-2
Mr Moostapha bin Talib's b a h Mahkoom aged
Mr Finch's b a h Musketeer
Mr F M Garda's br a h Naranji 14 0

The Midget Handicap—Distance 5 furlongs.

H H the Kour Saheb of Palitana's b a h Brigand 13 3
H H the Kour Saheb of Palitana's ch a h Shah Jehan 13 2
Aga S Shah's g a h Greyleg 13 2
Aga S Shah's b a h Oriental 13 2 1-2
Aga S Shah's ch a h Chester 13 3 1-2
Mr Faraj bin Sanad's b a h Nasaralla 13 1 3-4
Messrs M Goculdas and Anandji Nanji's b a h Shaiboob 13 2
Mr Percy Frischer's ch a h Governor 13 2 3-4
Th Baldeo Sahai's g a h Fruit Salt 13 3
Mr A M Shamlan's g a h Sencerity 13 2 1-2
Mr Jarcola bin Talib's b a h Cocab 13 2 3-4
Mr W M Macleod's g a h Murfee's 13 2 3-4
Mr C F Cooper's b a h Dukul 13 2 1-2
Mr Abdool Razack's ch a h Ben Rushed 13 2 1-2

The Small Country Bred Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.

H H the Kour Saheb of Patiala's bl cb m Hustti 13 1 1-2
Aga S Shah's b cb g Tyrant 14 0 1-2
Mr C D's b cb m Namcina 13 2 1-2
Captain Hon'ble C Greville's b cb g Tam Ring 14 0 1-2
Nawab Aga Ali and Chowdry Gunsham Singh's b cb m Dame Ethel 13 3

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at Rs. 3, per yard, 54 inches wide.
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at Rs. 3-8, per yard, 54 inches wide.
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at Rs. 2, per yard, 54 inches wide.
WHITE CRICKETING FLANNELS,
at Rs. 2-12 per yard, 54 inches wide.
SERGES.
Indigo Blue Serges,
from Rs. 2-6 to Rs. 4-8, per yard,
54 inches wide,
CURZON COATINGS,
(Fawn checks).
at Rs. 4-8, per yard, 54 inches wide.
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from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4-8, per yard,
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at Rs. 1-8, per yard, 27 inches wide.
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at Rs. 2-8, per yard, 54 inches wide.
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from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-8, per yard,
54 inches wide,

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NOTICE.
CORONATION DARBAR,
DEHLI,
JANUARY 1903.
PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJA of KAPURTHALA, hereby invites Tennis Players from any part of India to compete for a valuable trophy (which will take the form of a handsome Silver Cup) at the forthcoming Imperial Assemblage at Dehli, during the end of December, 1902, and the beginning of January, 1903. His Highness proposes to hold the Tournament for Gentlemen only, and suggests that singles only be played; if, however a sufficient number of entries are forthcoming, doubles also may be played. The Tournament will be open for professional as well as Gentleman players. Those desiring to participate would oblige very much by stating if they have ever taken part in a Tournament before, and if so, against whom they played, and if they won or lost; this information is required to facilitate handicapping and preliminary arrangements generally. It is requested also that those wishing to take part, will kindly forward their names to the PRIVATE SECRETARY, to H. H. the MAHARAJA of KAPURTHALA, Punjab, before the 1st November next, All Entries free.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC
SURGEONS IN THE EAST.
By Appointment to
H. E. LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON, P.C.
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LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished, and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

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- 3,000 Lawson Tait Beds at Rs. 20 each.
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- 3,000 Bentwood Chairs, best make at Rs. 3-8.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1902.

TRICKS OF TRADE.

SIGNS of the gradual approach of the millennium present themselves in the new report of the working of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act. Comparing the present document with the first one, issued twelve years ago, it will be seen that outrageous attempts at fraud are very much fewer and that many of the irregularities, which are from time to time discovered, are to be attributed to the carelessness of subordinates rather than to the dishonest schemes of over-enterprising traders. In a certain proportion of cases it is difficult to imagine anything but a callous disregard for the cardinal virtues can have led to the little peculiarities brought to light in connection with the business methods of various firms. But competition is keen and although it is the fashion to say that English manufactures cannot hold their own, the fact remains that some of our foreign competitors find it is only by endeavouring to destroy the reputation of British manufactured goods by palming off inferior articles of foreign make under false trade descriptions as English that they can make any headway at all. Dishonesty never did flourish for long and the vigilance of the officers employed under the Merchandise Marks Act is impelling the low-class trader to be honest even against his will. Anyhow, we hope we are right in this deduction that the apparent decline of malpractices does not signify that the low-caste trader has not become more wickedly inventive and the Custom Officer less alert. In Bombay, during the year, there was not a single discovery of a counterfeit trade mark and all the instances in which the officers found offences against the Act they were false trade descriptions in respect of the material, number, weight or quality of goods, or of the absence of indication of the country of origin. Penalties were imposed in 271 cases out of 374 detected under all clauses. One of the most remarkable cases in Bombay was the detention of four consignments of Austrian and German watches. On their dials some of the watches bore the word "Chronometer" and on their covers the words "Roberts' Chrono Regulator". They were common low-priced watches and not adapted for the accurate measurement of time as the word chronometer implies. This then was rightly held to be a misdescription of the goods. Two consignments were re-shipped and one passed on payment of a fine after the objectionable lettering had been removed. Consignments of Japanese clocks and French watches bearing English expressions on their faces and without the necessary indication of country of origin, were similarly dealt with. Some of the foreign traders were audacious enough to try and impose upon us with cotton socks stamped "patent silk", and in other cases by marking them inaccurately as to size.

Madras was as usual a favourite port for the dishonest trader. All manner of material, he attempted to palm on to the local dealer —zinc, turpentine, dry colours, perfumed spirits, ribbons; the list is as varied as can be. Cyclists will have to be on the alert in buying parts or tyres from Madras, and when they ask for any particular make or quality to see that they get it. The Customs authorities came upon three consignments of bicycle tyres bearing the legend "Continental Pneumatic Tropical Tyre". To the trusting purchaser there would appear nothing to excite suspicion in that. But the incident that those tyres, bearing an English inscription, were actually made in Germany it had not been considered worth while recording. The Customs officers, however, manifested a preference for having the goods duly marked with the name of the country of origin and the words "made in Germany" were stamped on "in indelible ink". Such marking might appear sufficient to the ordinary Customs officer, but unless the Madras roads are different from those of Bombay indelible ink will not last very long. Still it may endure a sufficiently long time to impress upon the memory of the purchaser the desirability of purchasing "Dunlop's" when he finds it necessary—as he soon will—to replace the production of which he found himself the purchaser. In the Burmese ports, Austrian manufacturers sought to impose upon an unsuspecting public with cotton coatings and Germans with beads, waist-belts, velvet, lead pencils, glass-stoves, padlocks and combs. In Karachi they sought to trade in tumblers and lamp chimneys, the consignments of which were destroyed as they could not be stamped. A consignment of glass charms also gave some trouble. They were stamped with a text from the Koran in Arabic while on the reverse, in barely legible letters, "made in Austria". The Arabic text was the stumbling-block. The Karachi officials ordered their confiscation or re-shipment to a port out of India. But the Bombay Government finally decided that the Arabic inscription was not a trade description and the charms went free. That they had not some virtue or magical power it would be now impossible to deny. The Karachi officials had another noteworthy experience. Fifty-one cases of differences in the count of worsted yarn came under notice, which were marked in the same way as English yarn, but were found to differ materially from the British standard. It was alleged by the importers that the yarn was spun and marked according to the metric system of count. The matter was referred to Government and instructions have since been received from the Government of India, that pending further orders the Continental description of count should be allowed in the case of both woolen and silk yarns, provided the manufacturers follow the metric system in full, qualifying the marks with the words "Continental Count" or "Metric system of count" and give the country of origin of the yarns. In the meantime the consignments were allowed to pass on the importers placing certain sums as deposits. These deposits are now being refunded. The instructions of Government above referred to have been communicated to the members of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and other importers, and they have also been informed that the law will be enforced against all shipments not correctly marked hereafter.

Turning to the Calcutta report, we find many daring, if petty, attempts to impose upon the public. Four consignments of Austrian notepaper were found to be labelled "5 quires." Some of these were opened and instead of containing 120 sheets had but 100; and each ream instead of counting 480 sheets was but of 400—so high is the Austrian opinion of public instruction in this country. Calcutta also seized 322 consignments of cotton garments of sorts incorrectly stamped as to size, but that may have been rather the result of carelessness than of any desire to rob the public; and same may be said of a case of short-reeled yarn which the officers allege had been shipped from Bombay. Bombay traders are all honest men and will resent Calcutta's imputation. Quite different was an attempt to impose upon Calcutta smokers consignments of cigars from Holland and Germany in boxes so designed as to lead the purchaser to suppose he had got Havanas and Manilas. American exporters were not less free from guile than our nearer neighbours. But taking the reports throughout, as we have said, they seem to indicate a marked diminution of ingenuous devices to impose upon the people and to thrust into Indian markets goods under false descriptions. Attempts to place "Genuine Scotch whiskey" made in Hamburg and "Eau de Cologne" of New York origin, or Swedish matches from Japan, on the market, have apparently been abandoned for the present. But if the officials imagine that trade competitors have become more virtuous and no longer require such careful watching as in past years, they may one day have a rude awakening. It would be more pleasant to be able to think that competition is hereafter to be all fair and square. But we fear that the apparent falling off of malpractices is but a lull before a storm and that the officials concerned will ere long have to record the discovery of some startling new methods of spryness unsuspected hitherto,

THE WIRELESS TELEPHONE.

IT generally happens that when a scientific discovery is made others running along parallel lines follow shortly in its wake. This does not necessarily mean that one is dependent upon or arises from another; very often pretty nearly the same discovery is made simultaneously by two or even more people. Why this should be so is not always apparent; but it is a fact that in the sciences of chemistry, electricity and physics it has more than once occurred. Instances are even forthcoming in the astronomical world—witness the discovery of the planet Neptune. An exemplification of this statement is to be found in the invention of the wireless telegraph and the wireless telephone. Numerous electricians have declared that they were working upon similar discoveries when Marconi made of his invention a commercial enterprise. Rather heated discussions have taken place on the subject, but this only shows that scientists at times can be of all men the most illogical. All these inventions depend upon natural phenomena—which are now described as the Hertzian waves. It is practically certain that these phenomena existed before they were dicovered—they at any rate were not invented. And there is every reason to expect that as science advances, and scientists continue working, as they occasionally must, in similar channels that occasionally identical discoveries will be made simultaneously. Whatever Marconi may have to say as to the priority of his invention of the wireless telegraph, it is fairly evident that his discovery was not much in advance of the discovery of the wireless telephone. The latter invention, moreover, which is the joint property of Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Orling, a Swedish electrician, seems to be in every way more complete and satisfactory than the former, and should it be able to perform all that its inventors claim for it, there seems a possibility that it will for many purposes supersede the telegraph, wireless or otherwise. The wireless telephone is another adaptation of that wonderful "coherer" round which controversy has so fiercely waged. Hertz' condenser is used in just the same way as in the case of the wireless telegraph, but the main value of the new invention is that whereas Marconi appears to have been content with the "coherer" with which he gained his first results, the wireless telephone has the advantage of a coherer which is far more sensitive. The new coherer is stated to be so much more sensitive than that of Marconi that where the latter can send a message a hundred miles, Messrs. Armstrong and Ovling can send one a thousand. Another merit of the invention is its simplicity. There is no need for elaborate or costly installations, and the inventors themselves, who by the way state that they do not intend to float a company on the strength of their successes, say that very shortly for £4 or £5 down and a royalty of £1 a year they will be able to instal the wireless telephone in any office. Communication between two particular telephones where a number are working, the thing which appeared so bewilderingly impossible in the case of the wireless telegraph, is again achieved by consonance of vibrations. An exchange is necessary just as in the case of the ordinary town telephone. If the coherer of the telephone in one office vibrates at 10,000 and that of another at 5,000, the two instruments are switched into consonance and conversation is as simple as in the case of a speaking tube even though thousands of other electrical influences are passing the track of the two telephones at the time. The two inventors have been very wise. They have had little to say about their projects or discoveries until their scheme is perfect. They have hardly whispered the capabilities of the wireless telephone until it is an accomplished fact. And now they have brought it to a pitch of perfection such as leaves not the slightest doubt as to its success. Shortly the wireless telephone will be an asset of every day life.

THE PRESIDENCY MATCH.

PLAY on the second day of the Presidency match was of a desultory kind and up to the tiffin hour there was very little in the cricket to arouse enthusiasm. There were early indications that bad as the wicket was on the previous day from a batsman's point of view, it would still further help the bowlers. The Parsees' innings was quickly finished off in spite of a determined resistance by Dr. Pavri, the last three men only adding 22 runs. Mr. Jardine managed the bowling with great success, changes when necessary being made most judiciously. The Presidency innings as far as most of the batsmen were concerned was a series of failures, Captain Greig alone rising superior to the occasion. The cricket until Mr. Jardine and Captain Davy became associated was of a deadly dull order, even Captain Greig finding it extremely difficult to score off Messrs. Bulsara and Mehta and afterwards Dr. Pavri and Mr. Mistri. The superiority of the Parsees' bowling was quickly made manifest and with the wicket helping them to that degree that even singles required a lot of batting, to get the comparatively poor total reached by the Presidency, was hardly to be wondered at. Captain Greig was lucky in surviving an appeal for a catch at the wicket before he had entered double figures and as he made 43 out of the total of 112 his early dismissal would have been nothing short of a disaster. It is some time since such fine bowling has been seen on the Gymkhana ground. Mr. Mistri in particular met with great success and his fine performance in capturing seven wickets for 28 runs amply atoned for his failure with the bat. A lead of 19 runs was no inconsiderable advantage to have in the state of the wicket and when the first pair of Parsi batsmen in the second innings looked like making a lengthy stand the hopes of Presidency supporters sunk to zero. It certainly seemed at one stage of the innings as if the total would be much larger than that in the first innings, but this early promise was not borne out by subsequent play, wickets falling as rapidly as during any other period of the game. The last five batsmen doing little or nothing, the second venture of the Parsis, closed for 123. The position of the Presidency unless the wicket improves can hardly be called favourable. To make 143 runs, with such batsmen as Captains Greig, Wood, Deas and Carnegy, Major Field, and Messrs Jardine and Sale in the team, would be an easy enough task on, perhaps, any other wicket but the Gymkhana one, and if the bowlers receive the same assistance as during the last two days, the finish of the match should be a most exciting one. The result really all depends on whether Captain Greig comes off or not as there is no other batsman on the side who can be relied upon to make runs under all conditions. There is one thing certain and that is no big scores need be looked for to-day.

INFORMAL intimation has been received by the Government of India that the provisional arrangement sanctioned by the French Government applying the minimum tariff to Indian produce, has been extended for another term of six months from the 24th instant.

THE Portuguese Transport Zaire, under the command of Captain B. Minezes, which arrived in Bombay on Sunday last to receive coal, sailed yesterday for Mozambique with 11 cabin and 43 deck passengers.

WITH regard to the statement that the further repatriation of Boer prisoners in India will await the arrival of transports bringing troops from South Africa, we are now informed that arrangements are being made to reship one thousand Boers by the Ionian, which is carrying the 6th Dragoon Guards, the first Essex Regiment, and G. Company, R. H. A., to India, and is due at Madras next week.

THE second year's working of the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli closed on the 8th instant. The total number of patients treated was 543 as against 321 in the year preceding, 215 of these being Europeans. The comparative number are :—British Army 120 against 96, Native Army 32 against 25; European civilians 95 against 50, Native civilians 296 against 150. Of these classes 16 European and 50 Natives were in civil employment under Government. In the British Army 18 officer were treated against 20 in the first year. It will thus be seen that the work of the Institute continues to expand and that the civil population is freely availing itself of the benefits offered.

THE trade returns published by the Government of India show that the total value of the land trade between India and foreign countries during April and May of this year was some eleven lakhs higher than in the same period of last year, being Rs. 2,57,14,337 as compared with Rs. 2,46,06,747. Perhaps the most remarkable figures are those for the Kabul trade, the imports from Kabul increasing from Rs. 90,433 to Rs. 1,36,869, while the exports to Kabul rose from 9 3-4 lakhs in 1900 to Rs. 1587,9 19 in 1901, and to no less than Rs. 42,84,360 this year. The trade with Kandahar also increased from 6 3-4 to nearly 12 lakhs, and with Tirah from 1 1-2 to well over 2 lakhs. There was a fall of 11 1-2 lakhs in the trade with Nepal, of over 4 lakhs in the Burmese trade with Western China, of nearly 4 lakhs in the trade with the Shan States, and of over 5 1-4 lakhs in the trade between Burma and Zimme.

TELEGRAPHIC intelligence has been received that of the 37 doctors to be brought out from England for the anti-plague inoculation campaign of the Punjab Government, eight left by the mail of the 8th instant and 19 by the mail of the 15th instant; and the remainder are to start on the 21st instant. All the doctors will themselves be inoculated immediately on arrival, and will also undergo a short course of study in the plague research laboratory at Bombay. The projected campaign will of course be necessarily confined to British territory, but the co-operations of Native States will be welcomed. The Patiala Durbar has already set an example in the matter by arranging to make inoculation available through the State, and it is hoped that other States in the Province will follow suit.

A BENGALI Correspondent writes to the "Pioneer":—The American lady who is now working as a preacher of Chaitanyism, or Vaishnavism as preached by Chaitanya, attracts large crowds wherever she goes. She is an out-and-out Chaitanyite, always laying stress on her contention that Chaitanyism is the best, highest and most rational religion. She puts on the dress of a Vaishnav woman who has dedicated her life to religion. She has been found on occasions to take part in Sankirtan or religious singing parties, during which she joins in the dancing, in which the singers freely indulge. Swami Abhayananda, as she calls herself, has excited much curiosity and even wonder, and the ability with which she expounds the philosophy of Chaitanyism in English is expected to win converts to this Neo-Vaishnav sect in Bengal from among the English educated Bengali youths belonging to other Hindu sects.

THE Pope has issued a Note to the reigning Houses of Europe stating that no more dispensations will be granted by the Roman Church for marriages between blood relatives. The Pope advises that princes of Royal blood who belong to the Roman Church should contract marriages outside the Royal Families in order that the degeneration and mental inferiority caused by the consanguineous marriages of the past may be remedied.

THE SCHOOL WAR IN FRANCE.

THE DAILY LIFE IN THE CONVENT SCHOOLS.

[BY WILLIAM DURBAN.]

AMONG the most interesting of the educational establishments of France are the great religious schools dotted all over the land, the closing of which by the Government is causing serious riots.

Many have been broken up since the "associations" were required to apply for authorisation, to pay taxes, and to submit to regular episcopal jurisdiction. The present troubles are chiefly in connection with the education of girls.

The "congregations" under which title the convent schools are included—affiliated with the "associations" have brought about the furious cyclone of anti-clericalism which will not abate until either the Republic is overthrown or the new Jesuitism is demolished as an organisation.

How vast that organisation has become, writes Mr. William Durban in the "Daily Express," is evidenced by the fact that two million children were being last year educated in the various religious schools taught by members of the great monastic orders. Till the Government interfered so actively last year there were 30,000 men and 130,000 women connected by religious vows with these associations.

IN A PENSIONNAIRE.

The daily life in a great Convent Pensionnaire is altogether different from that of the pupils in an ordinary English boarding school. Take, for instance, the grand Bernardine Convent at Lille-Esquermes, in the north of France. This is one of the most extensive of the French teaching establishments.

To such institutions many English girls of Protestant, as well as Catholic families go to finish their education. The convent is romantically located. It posseses its own great vineyards, its extensive park, with flowery retreats and shady avenues of the "tilleul" or linden tree and a series of lovely gardens, on the terraces of which are exquisite statues. The main building is a noble quadrangle. The life of a student in such a place, is a really happy time, supposing that she is there simply for the purpose of receiving instruction without any ulterior aim of becoming a "religieuse."

The institution is divided into two establishments, a "communite" or nunnery, and the "pensionnaire" or great boarding school. In the former the nuns reside, and carry out their career of mingled devotion and attention to the wants of their poor clients. The convents are centres of the most generous charity.

In the Pensionnaire at Lille-Esquermes 400 girls have been resident at a time. The sisters commence the day all the year round with prayers in their beautiful chapel at five o'clock. The liturgy is followed by Mass private prayers until six, when the pupils are roused from slumber by the musical and penetrating voice of one of the "religieuses" calling along the corridors: "Mesdemoiselles, donnez vous a Dieu et levez vous !" which may be briefly translated: "Girls, rise and pray."

A BUSY DAY.

Immediately the pupil appointed to superintend the dormitory arises, kneels down, and recites a prayer aloud, all her companions in the same compartment responding. Then all dress and descend at 6-30 into the chapel for the "Prieres du Matin," the service lasting a quarter of an hour.

All then enter the great refectory and partake of dejeuner, which consists of cafe-au-lait and delicious French rolls, or "tartines" (thin slices of bread and butter). Grace is said before and after meals by the head girl in the school. Following dejeuner a quarter of an hour is allowed for exercise and recreation, after which signal all fall into rank two by two, and in strict order file in for the service of the Mass. The scholars are not required absolutely to follow the Mass, but may during the celebration engage in reading any religious book calculated to fix the mind on spiritual things. After this service the day's routine of study commences. That day consists of incessant work. Not a minute is wasted. Each lesson is begun and ended with prayer.

The time altogether allotted to recreation is an hour and a half. The afternoons are devoted to the lighter studies and accomplishments, such as drawing, painting, singing and needlework, which the French schools teach to a degree of perfection unknown in England. The morning's work from eight to twelve is much harder and more serious than in schools on this side of the Channel.

It is simply because of the thoroughness of the intellectual part of the system that so many English parents send their children across to France for a finishing course.

A BEAUTIFUL SERVICE.

Of course the acquisition of the language is sometimes the main object. At six in the evening, during certain months of the year only, all the pupils attend the service of worship called the "Salut" which is the most beautiful of all devotional exercises, being simply evangelical, without respect to Catholic ritual or ceremonial.

I have heard English Protestant girls, when talking of their experiences in such schools in France, declare that they always enjoyed this part of the devotions of the day. They felt better for the "Salut," or salvation service. "Souper" is at seven, after which comes a welcome interval of three-quarters of an hour for recreation. Evening prayers terminate the busy day. The pupils retire to rest at eight, and are supposed to be asleep by 8-30.

The universal testimony of scholars in such establishments is that the nuns wear out their lives in the service of others. They never partake of the slightest luxury, giving their scholars much better fare than their own.

Many extraordinary medical prescriptions are in use in some of these institutions. Thus, the sisters make a great variety of "tisanes," or broths. One of these which has a great repute being supposed to work wonderful cures is concocted from the fluffy blossoms of the linden tree, that "tilleul" which flourishes so splendidly all over France.

Occasionally some girl makes known her wish to enter the nunnery itself. Or it may be some young lady outside communicates her desire to become a "religieuse." She comes to stay a while, perhaps a few weeks, in the convent. When she is accustomed to the place, if she still adheres to her resolve, she becomes an "aspirante," and then, if after three months more she still thinks she has rightly chosen her vocation, she is called a "postulante."

At this stage the name is bestowed on her which she is to wear. It may be Dame Marie, or Dame Ursule, or the name of any particular saint she may choose. Each candidate has to undergo this probation for at least two years, being not in the least degree bound for life till the expiration of that term.

It rarely happens that a nun leaves after taking the white veil, for she has usually fully made up her mind before assuming it. At the end of the two years of probation the eventful day comes for taking the black veil.

The black veil is put on her before the altar by the lady superior. She will never leave that convent unless to teach in some other branch of the same order. There is only one exception. Should either of her parents be dangerously ill, she may be permitted to leave for a few hours, or perhaps for a day or two.

The chief misfortune of France is that everything leads to politics. The conventual and educational establishments have been made not merely religious and scholastic institutions, but centres of political intrigue. Religion, education, business, character—all count for nothing beside political considerations and prejudices.

Students at a college will desert a class if the professor's political views offend them or their parents. Teachers are hissed and pelted, and one eminent professor was not long since stoned in the street by his own pupils because his opinions were obnoxious.

The French Government is fighting for its existence against a vast organisation which has aimed at the political capture of the country through the schools. The orders have not been content to carry on their excellent educational work, but have in numerous cases become machines for propagating prejudice against the Administration. With these prejudices thousands of scholars, girls and boys alike, have been imbued. The trouble created is not a merely transient agitation.

Those who know what has been going on in France except that worse commotions will eventuate. Most of the regular clergy and the bishops have been on the side of the authorities, for they felt that the Jesuits, working through the orders, aimed at subjugating the great Gallican Church to the Ultramontane yoke.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THEIR MAJESTIES' CRUISE.

VISIT TO MANX LAND.

HOLIDAY CROWD'S ENTHUSIASM.

LONDON, AUGUST 25.

Their Majesties landed at Ramsey to-day. The Naval Reserve men drew the Royal Carriage along the pier. Their Majesties then drove to the chief points of interest in the Island. Enthusiastic crowds broke through the cordon and followed the carriage cheering. This is the first time in history that a monarch has landed in the Isle of Man.

THE SITUATION IN CAPE COLONY.

THE OPERATION OF MARTIAL LAW.

COLONIAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY.

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

The Attorney General has introduced a bill indemnifying acts committed under martial law. It is announced that the Ministry will ask the Governor to appoint a colonial commission to inquire into the working of martial law. The President of the Board has announced that he will not oppose the Bill but will welcome an enquiry into the sufferings of a people oppressed and illused under the British Flag. The Progressives have opposed the enquiry on the ground that it would promote racial animosity.

INDIA'S REPRESENTATIVES AT THE CORONATION.

COST OF THEIR ENTERTAINMENT.

ENGLAND TO PAY.

It is officially announced that Government has decided that the Imperial Exchequer shall defray all charges incurred in England in connection with the reception and entertainment of the representative visitors from India. The papers welcome the removal of a serious and legitimate grievance.

LORD KITCHENER'S DEPARTURE FOR INDIA.

A PRIOR VISIT TO KHARTUM.

Lord Kitchener has booked his passage to India by the Egypt sailing on the 7th November. He will probably, however, only join her at Ismailia after a visit to Khartum.

THE 'T OF CORONATION MEDALS BY SOLDIERS.

FROM INDIAN SEPOYS.

CULPRITS DRUMMED OUT OF THE ARMY.

Two privates of the Fourth Middlesex Regiment who stole Coronation Medals belonging to two Indian Native soldiers, were publicly drummed out of the army at Aldershot yesterday, after having been stripped of their uniforms in the presence of their Regiment. The actual thief has been sentenced to six months' hard labour, while his accomplice, who turned King's evidence, was sentenced to 168 hours' hard labour. The Medals have been recovered.

The King was deeply interested in the matter and telegraphed to Aldershot stigmatising the affair as a cruel and disgraceful theft.

THE HARDINGE AT MALTA,

INDIAN TROOPS FETED.

The Hardinge has arrived at Malta. The troops landed and were accorded every military honour. The Deputy Governor inspected the contingent which is being feted.

RUSSIAN CUSTOMS.

FURTHER DUTY ON TEA.

Russia has imposed an additional customs duty of three roubles per pound on certain teas imported into European Russia from the Far East.

THE SHAH.

DEPARTURE FROM ENGLAND.

LONDON, AUGUST 25.

The Shah has started for Paris. He bade farewell with elaborate ceremony. He is highly delighted with his visit to England.

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

The Shah has dispatched from Calais a most cordial telegram to King Edward thanking him for the reception accorded. He said he carries with him an agreeable and imperishable souvenir of his visit.

THE PERMIT SYSTEM IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

Mr. Chamberlain, replying to a correspondent, stated that it was impossible to say when the permit system in South Africa would be relaxed.

THE BOER GENERALS AND DR. LEYDS.

HIS SERVICES NO LONGER DESIRED.

It is understood that the Boer Generals have discussed with Dr. Leyds the question of the latter's abandoning his position as representative of the late Republics. If Dr. Leyds agrees, he will probably enter the Dutch or the Dutch Indies Magistracy. Mr. Reitz will then become the Leader of the Irreconcilables.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

The Siamese Minister has visited M. Delcasse, preliminary to negociations for the settlement of pending questions.

THE MURDERS IN CHINA.

The murder of the Missionaries in China was the outcome of a cholera epidemic, for which the foreigners were held responsible. It is not believed that this is evidence of a renewed general anti-foreign feeling.

RESIGNATION AT THE WAR OFFICE.

Sir Charles Welby has resigned his post as unpaid Assistant Under-Secretary for War.

CONCESSIONS FOR DOCK-YARD EMPLOYES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 26.

The grant of season railway tickets for six months each is sanctioned for subordinates of the Bombay Dockyard and the office of the examiner of Marine Accounts who are obliged to move their residences to the suburbs on account of plague.

A PRINCESS CHRISTIAN HOSPITAL TRAIN.

TWO LAKHS RUPEES PROVIDED.

It has been decided for the North Western Railway to take in hand at once the construction of a "Princess Christian Hospital Train" for the Government of India, to be used in time of peace for conveying invalids from up-country stations to sea, and in time of war for the sick and wounded. Provision to the extent of just under two lakhs of rupees have been made by the Government of India to be spent this year on the project.

RETURN OF INDIAN CONTINGENTS.

TRANSPORT REACHED MALTA.

The Indian Marine steamer Hardinge, with the Indian Contingent, reached Malta yesterday and is due at Port Said next Friday.

BOER PRISONERS REPATRIATED.

TRANSPORT IONIAN TO LEAVE IN SEPTEMBER.

The steamer Ionian sailing from Madras in the first week of September with repatriated Boer prisoners takes 115 Boers from Wellington, 426 from Bellary, 356 from Trichinopoly, 87 from Umballa, Dagshai and Solon, and 16 from Bombay.

Wellington and Trichinopoly camps will thereafter be closed the remainning prisoners in the latter camp being transferred to Bellary to await their turn for despatch to South Africa.

RAIN IN UPPER INDIA.

CROP PROSPECTS BETTERED.

Good rain continues over almost the whole of Upper India and immediate anxiety as to any widespread crop failure is at an end.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE S. M. RAILWAY.

AN OFFICIAL INQUIRY.

BANGALORE, AUGUST 26.

An enquiry was opened yesterday at Yellah Anka station into Saturday's railway disaster, the following officers attending: Captain Hearne, deputy Consulting Engineer for railways, Madras, Mr. Hogg, District Loco. Superintendent, Mr. Berry, District Engineer, Mr. Mercer, District Traffic Superintendent, Mr. Lloyd, Railway Magistrate, Bangalore, and Mr. Hauden, Superintendent of Police.

The witnesses examined were Mr. Houlston, a European passenger, a Mahomedan gate-keeper, the native driver and guards, the time-keeper and the station master.

The conclusion arrived at so far was that the parting of the train as previously telegraphed was the cause of the accident.

THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE AND THE DELHI DURBAR.

The Maharaja of Mysore will be accommodated along with his followers entirely in the camp at Delhi, but the Bank of Bengal house and the villa adjoining have been secured for the two Maharanees and their attendants.

All the officers accompanying his Highness will stay in his camp. The British Resident also accompanies the party.

THE RETURN OF TROOPS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

RECEPTION ARRANGEMENTS AT BANGALORE.

The 4th Hussars and the Lincoln Regt. are under orders for Secunderabad in view of the arrival of the Sixth Dragoon Guards. The Essex regiment and G. Battery this week will go under canvas here till the water supply of Secunderabad has improved. Arrangements are being made by the civil population to give the new troops suitable welcome on their return from the war. Besides lining the route from the station to the barracks with volunteers and providing a big luncheon, all public institutions will probably be closed for the day.

EUROPEAN CHARGE WITH FORGERY AND MISAPPROPRIATION.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.

MADRAS, AUGUST 26.

The man Harding was arraigned at the Madras criminal Sessions of the High Court presided over by the Chief Justice, to-day, on charges of forgery and misappropriation in respect of funds of Messrs. Vest and Co.

The accused pleaded guilty to both charges Mr. W. Barton pleaded ably for mercy on the prisoner's behalf.

The Crown prosecutor said it was not the intention of the prosecution to be vindictive.

His Lordship in passing sentence said he was desirous of passing as lenient a sentence as possible because he was anxious not to drive the accused to despair in the future or to prevent him making a fresh start

Prisoner was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

A DEAN whose name may not be given is nearly stone deaf. His deafness is said to lead to malapropos answers. Staying at a friend's house, he was asked if he would like to have a pair of slippers. His face resumed an expression of portentous solemnity, and he made reply, "That question must be reserved for the General Synod." On another occasion he was asked what family he had. "Twenty-six, and an immediate prospect of a considerable increase." He thought he had been asked as to the number of children at his school. Just one more story of my deaf Dean. He is reported to be famous for changing horses, and not to be particularly lucky in horseflesh. Some one asked him how Mrs.— was. The reply was peculiar: "She is vicious in the extreme; she wont stand the curb, and is strongly inclined to run away." Needless to say, he was not referring to the good grey mare, who, no doubt, was going very steadily in double harness.

GOLF IN YERROWDA.

COMPETITION FOR THE CLUB'S PRIZE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 26.

A fair gathering assembled yesterday at Yerrowda Golf Links to witness play in the Medal Handicap Competition for the Club's prize. The links were in good condition and except for a strong breeze accompanied with occasional slight showers, the conditions were most favourable. The handicapping was good. Mr. Fulton won the Club's Prize and Mr. Keating the second prize. The following is the score:—

	Score.	hand.	wins.
Mr. Fulton	84	10	74
" Keating	92	15	77
" Scott	93	12	81
" Young	91	10	81
Major Walker	88	7	81
Colonel Onslow	88	4	84
Captain Young	93	9	84
Mr. Fry	84	Scr.	84
" Morrison	98	14	84
Hon. Tate	99	14	85
Mr. Fischer	85	Scr. 2	85
Col. Carter	84	Scr. 1	85
Col. Legh	96	10	86
Carlton	90	3	87
Hon. Monteath	98	10	88
Col. Fooks	95	5	89
Mr. Bromley	105	12	93
Major Pollard	109	14	95

The following are eligible to play for the Governor's Cup:—Messrs. Fulton, Fry, Fischer, Carleton, Young, Colonels Carter, Onslow and Major Walker.

SPORTS IN POONA.

After several adjournments the Royal Scots sports came off this afternoon. The weather was good and a large gathering assembled, including Sir Robert Low. The band of the King's Shropshires was in attendance. The company securing the largest number of marks was the G. Company.

The reel dance was a very good one.

In the high jump, 14 competed and the prize was won by Lance Corporal Glaskin who jumped 5 ft. 3 inches. Corporal Man being second, jumping 5 ft. 2 inches.

The bayonet fighting by teams of four was won by the G. Company, who beat D. Company.

In bayonet versus bayonet, three were left for the final contest and the prize was won by Private Munro, Private Mc. Millan being second.

In the bun, boot, and bottle race for boys there were eleven competitors and the race was won by the boy Rogers.

In the V. C. Race for regimental M. I., fifteen competed and Private Mc. Baig was the winner, Sergeant Instructor Scott being second.

In the escallading competition six teams entered; the prize was won by D. Company, the E. Company being second.

In the Staff sergeants and sergeants 220 yards handicap race, eighteen competed, the race was won by Sergeant Malony, Lance Sergeant Watering being second.

The Highland Fling caused a good deal of excitement and the competition was keen, the first prize, a silver medal and Rs 40, was won by Private Grainger, Royal Scots; Piper Grant, Gordon Highlander, being second, and piper Robertson, Royal Scots, third.

The 100 yards Flat Race was won by Lance Corporal MacKenzie.

The Officers Menagerie Race in costume was won by Mr. Mackenzie's donkey, Mr. Carlton's bullock being second.

The Jumping competition by the Royal Artillery was won by the 29th Battery, the 18th Battery being second.

The Balaclava Melee was won by the F. Company.

The Jumping Competition among officers for which a silver cup was presented by the Officers of the Royal Scots, was won by Mr. Cooper.

The Tug of War (heavy weight) was won by the G. Company, and in the light weight competition the same company beat the D. Company.

In the Sword dance Piper Grant, Gordon Highlanders, came out first.

The 2 1-2 miles Bicycle Race was won by Pioneer Richardson, Royal Scots, Private Cramp being second, and Private Gaunnage third. Time: 7 min. 31 seconds.

The prizes were distributed amidst the cheers of the spectators. These sports are the last in which the regiment in Poona shares.

LORD NORTHCOTE'S CHALLENGE SHIELD.

DECCAN COLLEGE vs. THE COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.

The second match in connection with Lord Northcote's Challenge Shield was played to-day between the Deccan College and the College of Science. The latter team won the toss and went first, scoring 55 runs at their first innings. The Deccan College went in and completed their first innings for 123. The College of Science next went for their second innings but their attempt so far is a failure having scored 16 runs for five wickets down.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, AUGUST 23.

A change is ordered in the arrangements for the examination of officers in tactical fitness for command as an experiment for current season. Boards will assemble once early in the drill season and once later under arrangements to be made by the general officers commanding districts. The members being nominated by the Lieut. Generals of commands. Those for Bombay command will be in Poona, Mhow and Quetta districts, respectively, and will be presided over alternately by the general officers commanding Poona, Bombay, Mhow, Deesa, Quetta, and Sindh.

Inspector-General Forests has returned to Simla from Poona.

The 22nd Bombay Infantry leaves Madras tomorrow by train for Mhow.

Second Lieutenants Baker, Couchman, Young and Yule, R. E, arrive next month for tour Indian service.

It has been decided that short furlough on full pay is admissible each hot season to officers on the instructional staff of the Poona and Secunderabad Central Gymnasia.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Communication with Bolama interrupted.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique, Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Grenada interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code Addresses should not be used.

Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicolas interrupted.

Cable Cayane Pinheiros interrupted.

Telegrams for Benguela (West Africa) are subject to censorship.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the Indian Frontier.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	25	10	39 p.m.	12	5
Teheran	26	2	9 p.m.	—	14
Suez	26	2	35 p.m.	—	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 26th August, 1902.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	43	0	2
" Karachi	0	14	0	4
" Madras	0	26	0	4

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

THE KING'S CORONATION.

MAGNIFICENT CEREMONIAL.

SCENES IN THE ABBEY.

THE PRIMATE'S EMOTION.

THE PROCESSION THROUGH THE CITY.

UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM.

LONDON, August 9th.—The Coronation of King Edward VII, took place to-day. The weather was fine, and although the sky was cloudy there were occasional bursts of sunshine.

The route from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey was occupied by the police and soldiery at 6 o'clock in the morning. The roadway was lined on either side by 12,000 police and 130,000 soldiers. The colonial and Indian troops lined Whitehall in the immediate vicinity of the Abbey, and some Indian cavalry were included in the Royal escort. The route to the Abbey was from Buckingham Palace through the Mall, the Horse Guards, and Whitehall directly to the Abbey, while the return journey was by the longer route of Whitehall, Cockspur-street, Pall Mall, St. James's street, Piccadily, and Constitution Hill. The entire route was lined with millions of spectators and was gay with flags, festoons and Venetian masts. The decorations were not so numerous as in June, but none the less, it was a brave display, especially in St. James's street. The colonial stands in Parliament-street and the Parliamentary stands in Parliament-square and facing Westminster-hall were prominent features, and were the centres of crowds of spectators. The King's nurses and medical attendants were among the early arrivals at the Abbey. An ambulance corps of male and female nurses occupied some of the retiring rooms, and there were other corps in the precincts. Several noblemen used state coaches which contributed to the splendour of the spectacle. A line of equipages, four deep, stretched from the Abbey to Victoria station.

The officials, Royalties, distinguished visitors, and foreign representatives approached the Abbey by the Whitehall route. The crowd loudly cheered many of the leading personages in the pageant. Lord Kitchener, Viscount Wolseley, Lord Roberts, the Indian princes, and Ras Makonnen (the Abyssinian envoy) were marked out by the multitude for special applause. Lord Kitchener and Lord Roberts met in front of Buckingham Palace, and were greeted with immense cheering. Mr. Chamberlain and the Colonial Premiers, particularly Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Seddon, were also cheered enthusiastically. Mr. Seddon, with his wife, were among the earliest arrivals.

THE SCENE IN THE ABBEY.

The interior of the Abbey presented a scene of great magnificence. The galleries were so arranged as to avoid hiding the leading architectural features and the contour of the building. The galleries behind the choir were filled with Mayors, representatives of working men, non-conformist delegates, past and present Cabinet Ministers with their wives, officers and their wives, all the Agents-General and their wives. The Agents General were dressed in uniform, court or levee. The dresses presented brilliant masses of color, in which the magnificent gala dresses of the Indian Rajahs were strikingly conspicuous.

Splendid new carpets had been laid down from the west door of the Abbey to the Coronation dais or platform, which was raised three steps at the intersection of the choir transepts and the chancel. These carpets made a magnificent groundwork for the rich parterre of colors, which ran like a ribbon throughout the edifice. The dais was covered with a magnificent Indian carpet, and accommodated two large inthronization chairs. A carpet of darker hue spread over the rest of the space to the altar steps, excepting a large square of Indian fabric on which the ancient Coronation chair stood. The two smaller chairs which it had been previously arranged should stand at the foot of the dais before the enthronization chairs were not used, and were unseen.

A WEALTH OF DIAMONDS.

The north and south transepts were occupied by slightly sloping galleries. In the south transept were the Peers in their scarlet robes or mantles and fur-tipped capes, carrying their coronets. The front chairs facing the dais were occupied by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of Cambridge. In the north transept were the Peeresses in their court dresses with scarlet trains, wearing their coronets and such a wealth of diamonds as had never before been seen. Above the Peers and Peeresses' galleries to the windows of the outer walls extended galleries, which accommodated members of the House of Commons with their wives. A few of the members wore morning dress, but most of them were in court or levee costumes, while some were attired in brilliant uniforms. Many of the ladies wore ostrich feathers or coronets. The spectacle of the two transepts presented the most brilliant piece of color in the whole pageant. The flash of diamonds in the Peeresses' gallery, especially on the trains and skirts of the ladies in waiting, when they arrived at the foot of the platform, was like a ripple of sunshine on rough water, or the scintillation of dew drops in the morning sunlight.

To the right and left of the choir were galleries occupied by the King's distinguished visitors, by German representatives and princesses, and the Princess of Wales and her children. The visiting royalties included the Grand Duke of Hesse, King George of Greece, Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia, the Crown Prince and Princess of Denmark, and the Crown Prince and Princess of Greece.

In two adjoining alcoves, hidden from the public view, were Mr. Edwin Austin Abbey, R.A., the distinguished painter, and a French artist, who were busily engaged sketching the scene. Mr. John Longstaff, the Victorian artist, who has been commissioned by Lord Beauchamp to paint the scene for presentation to the Sydney Art Gallery, was present in another part of the building.

There were various processions to the Abbey of Royal carriages, which conducted distinguished foreign visitors and the Indian princes. The Prince of Wales' procession was loudly cheered.

THE KING'S PROCESSION.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

An immense outburst of cheering greeted the approach of the King's procession. His Majesty rode in the state coach with an escort of the Life Guards. He looked the picture of health, and appeared alert. It was noticed that the King called the Queen's attention to several objects of interest. He seemed immensely gratified at the enormous enthusiasm of his welcome. As each procession reached the Abbey it was received by the Duke of Norfolk (the Earl Marshal) and officers of state, who marshalled it in the magnificent new annexe, a large temporary building recently erected at the west end of the Abbey.

When the procession of the Prince and Princess of Wales passed up the nave a choir of Westminster schoolboys, who were skied in the clerestory, with the reporters and visitors who could not be accommodated elsewhere, used their ancient privilege of cheering in the Latin tongue.

The magnificent augmented choir maintained a standard of perfection throughout the service. Their first item—"Now, thank we all our God," gave the keynote to the tone of the entire service. The predominant feature to all observers was the devotional and religious character of the ceremony.

The Abbey clergy went in procession from the choir carrying the coronation regalia, which had been brought from the Tower of London on the preceding day, and had been guarded during the night by the Beefeaters. The regalia consisted of the sceptres, spurs, the confessor's staff, the orb, chalice, patina, and King Edward's crown. These were handed to the officers of state selected to carry them from the annexe.

ENTRANCE OF THE QUEEN.

The Queen and her supporters and officers of state were the first to come up the nave, followed by the choir in procession. The Queen wore a magnificent robe, the train of which was carried by eight pages dressed in scarlet. The Mistress of the Robes (the Duchess of Buccleuch) supported the terminal of the train, and her train in turn was supported by pages dressed in blue. Her Majesty passed across the chancel to the faldstool facing the line of bishops grouped under the northern wall of the chancel, and immediately under the box containing the Princess of Wales and her children. The Queen's immediate supporters were the Bishop of Oxford (Dr. Francis Paget) and the Bishop of Norwich (Dr. John Sheepshanks), and on the extreme right at the south end of the altar stood the Abbey clergy, seven or eight of whom wore magnificent terra cotta capes.

THE CORONATION CEREMONIAL.

THE RECOGNITION.

The Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Temple), in a loud voice, proceeded with the recognition, which took place at the Faldstool instead of on the dais. The King was presented to the west only, instead of to the four sides as previously arranged. The people signified their willingness and joy by loud and repeated acclamations, all with one voice crying out—

"GOD SAVE KING EDWARD"!

In order to shorten the ceremony, the Litany was omitted. Then the Archbishop recited the prayers. The words "for whose recovery we give Thee hearty thanks" were introduced into the original prayer. The Bishop of Ely (Dr. Compton) read the Epistle. Then followed the Gospel read by the Bishop of Winchester (Dr. Davidson). The choir then sang the Nicene Creed to Wesley's setting. The sermon was omitted.

The Archbishop of Canterbury administered the oath, saying—"Sir, is Your Majesty willing to take the oath?"

The King replied, in a voice which was heard half way down the Abbey:—"I am willing."

His Majesty's four responses showed a firmness of tone that would have become a strong, healthy man. The King then kissed the Great Bible, which was presented to him by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and signed the oath.

THE ANOINTING.

The King having taken the oath, returned again to his Chair; and both he and the Queen, kneeling at their Faldstools, the Archbishop began the hymn, "Veni, Creator Spiritus," and the choir, sang—"Come, Holy Ghost, our souls inspire." This being ended, the Archbishop said the prayer. Then the choir sang the anthem. In the meantime, the King, rising from his devotions, having been disrobed of his Crimson Robes by the Lord Great Chamberlain, and having taken off his Cap of State, went before the Altar, supported and attended as before. The King sat down in King Edward's Chair (placed in the midst of the Area over against the Altar, with a Faldstool before it), wherein he was to be anointed. Four Knights of the Garter (summoned by the Garter King of Arms) held over him a rich Pall of Silk, delivered to them by the Lord Chamberlain. The Dean of Westminster, taking the Ampulla and Spoon from off the Alter, held them ready, pouring some of the Holy Oil into the Spoon, and with it the Archbishop anointed the King in the form of a Cross. Then the Dean of Westminster laid the Ampulla and Spoon upon the Altar, and the King knelt down at the Faldstool, and the Archbishop, standing said the Prayer or Blessing over him. This prayer being ended, the King arose and resumed his seat in King Edward's Chair, while the Knights of the Garter gave back Pall to the Lord Chamberlain; whereupon the King again arose, and the Dean of Westminster put upon His Majesty the Colobium Sindonis and the Supertunica or close Pall of Cloth of Gold, together with a Girdle of the same.

The Archbishop next presented the spurs. The sword was laid aside, and the King was not girded.

His Majesty then assumed the armilla, the Great Chamberlain clasping the girdle. The sceptre with the cross and the sceptre with the dove, were brought forth, and the glove was presented. The King took the sceptre with the cross in the right hand and the sceptre with the above in his left hand. He then touched the robe of equity, and was invested with the Imperial mantle.

THE PUTTING ON OF THE CROWN.

A DRAMATIC MOMENT.

One of the bishops, instead of Dean Bradley, of Westminster, then handed the crown to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who placed it on the King's head, the latter holding a sceptre in each hand. At this instant the electric light was turned on. The congregation cheered, bells clanged and guns were heard booming in the distance. This section of the service was ended by the choir singing—"Be strong and play the man." The presentation of the Bible followed, and after two prayers and the benediction, the Archbishop delivered his address to the people. The "Te Deum" was postponed, and was sung afterwards during a recess.

The King, leaving the coronation chair, ascended the dais with a firm step without assistance, though he was wearing the crown and pallium and carrying the two sceptres. He was surrounded by the officiating clergy.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S INFIRMITIES.

PRIMATE OVERCOME.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, with great difficulty, ascended the dais. He required assistance owing to physical infirmity, and nearly fell off the dais. Though his voice was powerful, he was so blind that in all his movements he had to be led by the bishops. An attendant placed before him at every long prayer a scroll four feet long and two feet wide, on which the prayer was printed in large type, the scroll being held by a bishop. The Archbishop made many mistakes in reading, though he read exceedingly slowly. The process of lifting the King to the throne consisted of the Archbishop of Canterbury taking the King's hands in his, and slightly raising them while the King was in the act of sitting down.

After the exaltation the Archbishop of Canterbury did homage. He knelt with the utmost difficulty, and the King and two bishops assisted him to rise. Then the Archbishop kissed both cheeks of the King. While descending from the dais the Archbishop nearly collapsed, and two bishops and an attendant were required to assist him and to support him towards his chair at the north end of the altar, where he remained during the rest of the ceremony. The Prince of Wales next took off his coronet and did homage. The King warmly kissed his son, and shook him by the hands. Afterwards the selected peers also did homage, touching the crown and kissing the King's cheek. In the meantime the choir sang the anthem.—"Kings shall see and arise, princes also shall worship." When the homage was ended the people shouted—amidst the sounds of drums and trumpets—

GOD SAVE KING EDWARD!
LONG LIVE KING EDWARD!
MAY THE KING LIVE FOR EVER!

Until this time the Queen had remained at the Faldstool. She now advanced and knelt on a cushion at the steps of the altar, where the Archbishop of York conducted the Coronation as prescribed. Her Majesty was anointed under a canopy held by four duchesses. The sceptre and the ring were presented, and a new crown replaced the circlet which the Queen had previously worn.

THE COMMUNION.

The Communion followed. The Archbishop of Canterbury's voice showed signs of recovery from his emotion and physical strain. The King and Queen made the prescribed oblations. The Archbishop of Canterbury administered the Communion to himself and Dean Bradley of Westminister before the King and Queen. The Archbishop was so blind that in walking along in front of the altar, without a bishop's guidance, he had to grope his way by feeling the edge of the table. He held the paten so much askew that the Elements nearly slipped to the floor. Dean Bradley was also exceedingly infirm, and when carrying the cup from the Queen to the table his knees gave way. Two bishops ran to his assistance. Apart from this physical contretemps the entire service went most smoothly, and there was no confusion in regard to the procession or any other portion of the ceremony. Stainer's "Gloria" was magnificently rendered.

After the benediction there was a recess, the King and Queen retiring to King Edward's chapel for slight refreshments and rest. The King then changed the pallium for an ermine and purple mantle of state, and the Royal crown for a new crown of greater brilliancy.

(Concluded on page 6.)

THE PRESIDENCY MATCH.

A CRUMBLING WICKET.

SPLENDID WORK IN THE FIELD.

WHEN play in the Presidency match was commenced yesterday the wicket was in a poor condition, but the weather promised better things than were experienced on Monday. Quite an hour before the commencement of the game a large crowd, which early on promised to exceed anything that has been seen at a Presidency match, began to gather, and shortly before eleven o'clock, when play was due to commence, a burst of applause signalised the arrival of H. E. Lord Northcote, the Governor, and his suite. When play was discontinued last evening, the score had reached 109, seven of the Parsi wickets having fallen, and the not outs being Pavri, the Captain of the team, who had sixteen to his credit, and Bapasola, who up to the drawing of stumps had not scored a run, having only played through one over from Deas, who went on in place of Greig, just before the umpires declared that light was too bad to continue play.

Promptly at eleven o'clock the players came on to the field, Bapasola receiving the first ball from Captain Greig, who bowled from the Gymkhana Pavilion end. By an off drive of the fifth ball, Bapasola made three. Captain Wood took the ball at the other end, and Bapasola got him once to the boundary by an uppish hit through the slips which passed over Deas' head. In the third over finding his bowling ineffective on the wicket, Greig gave up the ball to Deas, and this rapid change proved immediately effective, Bapasola being clean bowled, after having given a hard chance to Jardine in the slips. Eight wickets were thus down for 117 runs. Off the very next ball, Mehta who had taken Bapasola's place at the wicket, gave a fairly easy chance to Davy at square leg. Davy got his hand to it and could not hold it, and the batsmen who were between the wickets stood undecided whether to finish the run or whether to return to their previous places. Davy, however, failed to return the ball in time and thus two chances were lost. Off Wood's next over Mehta made a capital drive for three, and in the course of Deas' next turn with the ball five were run, a rapid throw in being missed by Deas and going to the boundary. Runs were now coming rather quickly, both batsmen being inclined to hit out. Mehta gave a distinct chance to Carnegy at point, but was let off, and 130 was signalled. However, in the next over, he returned the ball very simply to Wood, having made 11. Bulsara was the last man in, and he managed to make a single before the over was complete. The game was characterised by extremely smart work in the field, run getting being restricted to a minimum. Off Wood's bowling Pavri skied the ball in the direction of the slips and Major Field, running from cover point, caught him sideways, an extremely brilliant catch and a fitting climax to a series of good performances in the field. The innings was thus brought to a close at twenty minutes to 12 o'clock for 131 runs, on the whole a very good total for the Parsi batsmen, considering the difficulties under which they had had to work.

THE PRESIDENCY'S FIRST INNINGS.

Ten minutes later a cheer greeted the arrival of the players on the field once more. Wood and Greig going to the wickets for the Presidency, and Mehta taking first turn with the ball, and bowling from the Gymkhana end. Wood made a single, off the first ball by a judicious stroke to square leg, and Greig played the remainder of the over out without scoring. Bulsara took the ball at the other end, and off his fourth ball, Wood cut him to the boundary being beaten, however, by the next delivery. Mehta's next over was a maiden. He kept a good length, but the ball got up considerably. Both batsmen played carefully, and in the first ten minutes only half a dozen runs were scored. Five maidens were bowled in succession, both batsmen appearing to be dead on the wicket, the only run scored in the course of five minutes being a nice snick through the slips for a single, off Bulsara's bowling, by Wood. Greig was very nearly stumped off the next delivery, playing forward to a shooting ball, which quite beat him. Kanga, however, was standing too far back to get to the wicket in time. Greig subsequently played through a maiden from Mehta. At length Greig got Mehta well round to leg for four and double figures were signalled, after quarter of an hour's play. Wood shaped very well at the bowling, but was unable to get the ball away, the fielding being very keen. Eight maidens were bowled in twelve overs. At a quarter past twelve Wood put up a ball hard into the slips and it was splendidly caught and held by Mehta. Wood's total was six, and the score at the fall of the wicket was 12. Lieut. Cassels filled the vacancy, and he played through the remainder of Balsara's over without having scored. In the succeeding over Greig drove Mehta straight to the boundary. Cassels opened his score by pulling Bulsara cleverly for a couple. In the next over there was a unanimous appeal for a catch at the wicket against Greig, but luckily he survived it: and off the next delivery he brought his own score into double figures and the total of his side to 20 by a hard smack to leg which sent the ball to the boundary. The rate of scoring continued very low, Cassels in the course of ten minutes' batting having only scored two runs. Greig again got Mehta to square leg, but only a single was run off the stroke. A maiden followed, but when Mehta again got the ball Cassels was clean bowled, his innings having produced two runs. Two wickets were thus down for 25 runs. Sale was the next comer and he drove Mehta to the Waudby Road boundary amid applause off the first delivery he received. In Bulsara's next over Greig got the ball well away to leg for four, 30 being signalled.

SLOW SCORING.

However, runs came very slowly, although by this time Greig seemed to be playing the bowling more confidently. He made a very pretty off drive to the boundary off Mehta bringing his score to 20, his innings up to this point only containing two singles. Sale got a single off Bulsara and another off Mehta, but Bulsara became indisposed and had to leave the field, Cassels of the Presidency team coming out to act as substitute for him. Mistry took his place with the ball and this change was very soon effective, Mistry's fifth ball shooting in and taking Sale's middle stump—3 wickets for 39. Major Field went in next and 40 was telegraphed shortly after his arrival. He put the ball up towards extra cover, but the fielder was unable to get to it, and the next moment he cut Mistry nicely through the slips for a couple. In Mistry's succeeding over he drove the ball to the off boundary and Greig, subsequently, by a judicious forward cut brought up the half century. This was at one o'clock, and after the innings had been in progress for an hour and ten minutes. Greig's score up to this point was 28. Pavri, who had gone on in place of Bulsara, bowled a good length, but the batsmen did not appear to find him so difficult as his predecessor with the ball had been and although the score rose mainly by singles, still runs came much more freely than had been the case earlier on. By a pretty cut off by Pavri Greig reached 30 but off the next ball gave a chance to point. The wicket bumped considerably, and mainly from this cause Major Field put up a ball which was very nearly taken by Kanga at the wicket. Greig got away another ball from Pavri very cleanly to the south boundary, 60 being signalled as the result. In the next over Major Fields wicket was taken by a shooting ball from Mistry, his score being seven and the total of the side up to the fall of his wicket 61. Jardine was the next comer and he was cordially applauded as he entered the field. The first ball he cut for a single and at the end of the over Balsasa, who had just returned to the field, went on in place of Pavri. Seventy was reached at 20 minutes past one but a minute two later.

GREIG'S DISMISSAL.

Greig snicked the ball to the wicket keeper returning to the pavilion amidst vociferous applause having made 43. This total included seven fours and 2 twos, and the innings was a faultless one. Captain Deas filled the vacancy, and before the adjournment for tiffin was taken he put the ball away to the boundary very nicely off Balsara making a similarly effective hit a moment later and bringing the score up to 80. Eleven runs were hit in this over, Deas being responsible for them all. In Mistry's next over, however, Deas put the ball up to Mehta in the slips having contributed 12 runs. Six wickets were thus down for 86 runs. Lieut. Lumsden was the next man in but his stay at the wicket was extremely shortlived, being captured leg before wicket by Mistri before another run had been scored—seven for 86. Davy, who was the next comer neatly put the ball up to point, and off the next delivery Jardine got a couple and brought the score up to 90. However, in the following over in playing forward to a shooting ball from Mistri he got out of his crease and was promptly stumped by Kanga, having made 8—8 wickets for 91. The next man in was Carnegy, and he played through the remaining balls of Mistry's over without scoring. Davy was none too comforable, although he managed to make a couple of singles. Carnegy at length put Mistry away to leg by a characteristic stroke and the next moment Davy did the same thing bringing the score up to 99. In Bulsara's next over, by a capital drive to the boundary he brought up the century amidst applause. He followed this up by a nice hit to leg for a couple. This was at ten minutes to two. Carnegy was cleaned bowled in the succeeding over by Mistry—9 for 105, and Walcott, the last man, came in. He made a high cut which nearly reached the boundary and produced three runs, and he followed this up by driving Bulsara for four, However, in Mistry's next turn with the ball Captain Davy was snapped up by Colabawalla at mid off and the innings thus closed about three minutes past two o'clock for 112 runs, the Presidency being 18 runs behind on the innings. An adjournment was then taken for tiffin.

THE PARSI'S SECOND INNINGS.

Punctually at three o'clock the Presidency team appeared for the second time in the field, Colabawalla and H. D. Kanga going to the wickets for the Parsis. Colabawalla took the first ball from Captain Wood. The first over was a maiden and Deas went on at the other end. Colabawalla snicked a couple off the second over. In the following over from Wood, Colabawalla got a rising ball splendidly away to leg for four, and he also got another through the field for three. He followed this up by putting Deas to the off boundary, double figures being signalled as the result. After a couple of maidens Kanga drove Wood for three, and off the next delivery Colabawalla snicked the ball nicely to the boundary, twenty being signalled. Wood, off whom Colabawalla had already hit three boundaries, was again brought round to square leg for four by that batsman. Kanga sent up a fairly easy catch to Cassels at cover point, but it was dropped after the fieldsman had it in his hands. However, in Deas' next over the same batsman was clean bowled, and retired with seven to his credit, the first wicket falling for 30 runs.

D. D. Kanga filled the vacancy, and after a maiden over by Wood he got Deas away for three. He subsequently cut Wood through the slips to the boundary. In the same over, however, he hooked the ball over his shoulder to Davy in the slips, his wicket falling when he had made seven, and the total for two wickets being 37. Meheromji was the next comer, and for some time the score remained unaltered, the fielding being extremely keen. Meheromji at length managed to get Wood away to leg for three, and subsequently Colabawalla drove Deas straight along the ground to the boundary, forty being signalled. Meheromji made a couple of nice hits, and for some time runs came freely. When the half century had been hit up Greig was put up in place of Deas and in his first over Colabawalla put up a ball in the direction of mid on. Sale who was fielding at square leg ran for it, but could not reach the ball in time. In the same over Meheromji was very nearly caught in the long field, Major Field falling to the ground after he had successfully gathered the ball. Sale went on in place of Wood, and his first over was a maiden. In his next turn with the ball he was driven by Colabawalla to the on boundary, 60 being signalled at 20 minutes past four o'clock.

COLABAWALLA CAUGHT.

Shortly afterwards Colabawalla was caught by Deas at slip off Greig's bowling—3 wickets for 64. In his score of 29 he had made no less than 6 fours and one three. The next comer was Mistry. Very soon after his arrival Meherhomji by a splendid drive sent the ball nearly out of the ground. Deas then went on at Sale, and at 20 minutes to five by a capital leg hit to the Waudby road boundary, Mistri brought the score to 80, but in the next over Meherhomji returned the ball to Greig. having made 25, The catch was a splendid one and was roundly applauded. Four wickets were down for 83. Dr. Pavri then went to the wickets. Off the next ball, however, Mistri made a terrific hit to the Esplanade boundary and Jardine who was fielding at long off ran up and caught him sideway a yard from the boundary. This was the best catch of the match and provoked quite a storm of applause, five wickets had now fallen and Bapasola and Pavri were together at the wickets. Pavri made a rather risky hit through the slips. Four runs after Mistri's dismissal, off Greig's bowling, another remarkable catch was made, Lumsden this time taking a hard drive from Bapasola at mid-off. Six wickets were down for 17 and Raja (jun.) was the next man in.

The new batsman opened his innings by a capital drive off Greig's next delivery, to the boundary, but after this the rate of run getting again abated. The century was reached five minutes later, when Pavri snicked Greig to leg for three. He followed this up by making an off drive for four, eight runs thus being hit off Greig in one over. Previous to this he had taken four wickets at a cost of 18 runs. Capt. Wood now went on in place of Deas, but his first over proved rather expensive, nine runs being hit off him. The seventh wicket fell at 117 Pavri skying the ball to Major Field at long-on when he had made 24. He had played well for this total which contained three fours, two threes, and two twos. Karaka took his place at the wicket. This loss was immediately followed by the dismissal of Raja (Jun.) at the wicket off Wood after he had made nine—eight for 118. The vacancy at the wicket was filled by Mehta who immediately cut Wood through the slips for three; and afterwards got Greig to leg for two. However, off the next ball, Capt. Davy caught him almost on the Waudby Road boundary—9 for 123. Bulsara, the last man, then joined Karaka at the wicket, but his innings was very short lived, Carnegy taking him at point before he had scored. The innings thus closed for 123. Stumps were then drawn for the day, the Presidency being left with 143 runs to make to win. The following were the scores .—

PARSEES.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr K M Mistri, b Wood	4	c Jardine, b Greig	11
Mr F Colabawalla, c Jardine, b Deas	14	c Deas, b Greig	29
Mr H D Kanga, b Greig	12	b Deas	7
Mr R P Meherhomji, c Greig, b Deas	36	c and b Greig	25
Mr D D Kanga, c Walcott, b Sale	4	c Davy, b Wood	7
Dr M E Pavri (Capt), c Field, b Wood	19	c Field, b Greig	24
Mr D Raja (jun), c Greig, b Deas	10	c Walcott, b Wood	9
Mr G Karaka, c Greig, b Wood	9	not out	0
Mr N C Bapasola, b Deas	7	c Wood, b Greig	1
Mr A H Mehta, c and b Wood	11	c Davy, b Greig	5
Mr M D Bulsara, not out	1	c Carnegy, b Wood	0
Extras	4	Extras	5
Total	131	Total	123

Fall of the wickets :—1 for 5, 2 for 30, 3 for 66, 4 for 73, 5 for 79, 6 for 91, 7 for 109, 8 for 117, 9 for 130 and 10 for 131.

Fall of wickets :—1 for 30, 2 for 37, 3 for 64, 4 for 83, 5 for 84, 6 for 87, 7 for 117, 8 for 118, 9 for 123, 10 for 123.

PRESIDENCY.

Capt T G Greig, c Kanga, b Bulsara	43
Capt M D Wood, c Mehta, b Bulsara	6
Mr R A Cassels, b Mehta	2
Mr R L Sale, b Mistri	6
Major C L Field, b Mistri	7
Mr M R Jardine (Capt), st Kanga, b Mistri	8
Capt Deas, b Mistri	12
Lieut L F Lumsden, l-b-w b Mistri	0
Capt Davy, c Colabawalla, b Mistri	12
Capt G C Carnegy, b Mistri	3
Mr Walcott, not out	7
Extras	6
Total	112

Fall of wickets :—1 for 12, 2 for 25, 3 for 39, 4 for 61, 5 for 71, 6 for 88, 7 for 86, 8 for 91, 9 for 105, and 10 for 112.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

PARSEES.

	First Innings. O.	R.	M.	W.	Second Innings. O.	R.	M.	W.
Capt Greig	21	44	7	1	18·4	29	2	6
Capt Wood	14·2	24	5	4	15	46	5	3
Capt Deas	21	29	7	4	19	31	9	1
Mr Sale	4	11	1	1	5	12	1	0
Lieut Lumsden	2	19	0	0	—	—	—	—

PRESIDENCY.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Mr Mehta	15	7	23	1
Mr Bulsara	19	10	44	2
Mr Mistri	13·1	3	28	7
Mr Pavri	5	0	6	0

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

HOLIDAY MUSIC.

A NEW PLAY AT FULHAM.

MR. SEDDON'S RECEPTION.

LONDON, August 8.

In holiday time the mind, as far as music is concerned in England, turns naturally to the military band. The military band is the comfort of the seaside, the bird-call to the pier, the attraction for the multitude. And the multitude is content to accept its band as a matter of course; to its more or less deaf ears the distinction of a single instrument means, in the cant phrase, a "solo," and nothing more. The trouble and the care given over to particular effects are almost unrecognized—and, if recognized, are acknowledged in a dull sort of way, as though such musical effects were naturally a matter of course. Yet who shall say how much patient labour has gone to build up the results that one may hear any day upon a seaside pier where a military band has been engaged? It is possible to smile at the programmes, and, indeed, the London musical critic, who conceives that, in the words of Job, "wisdom shall die with him, naturally sets no great store by selections from popular musical comedies and things of that particular class. But a man would be hypercritical if he demanded from a musical combination, the popularity of which is identified with that of the army, interpretations of work which should take rank with that separate class of musical thought which is reserved for those to whom music has become an art rather than a mere titilating pleasure. And here comes in a curious consideration. The connoisseur of music, quite outside any journalistic matter, is supposed to permit any sort of musical vulgarity to attract his attention and is expected to give a serious opinion upon it, comparing, sifting, carefully balancing, just because the matter in hand happens to be music. One asks why this thing should be? And the answer is based upon the universal practice in relation to music and to literature. Every man is taught his letters, his grammer, his syntax—in a word his pathway to the life of decent culture is opened out for him at the beginning of things. But music is disregarded to a ridiculous extent: if a youth is musically inclined, he may, and it please you, strived onwards (if he have enough initiative) to make himself acquainted with the art that most of all appeals to him. Only by degrees, and amid much buffeting of criticism, does such a one come finally into his kingdom. It is true that when he has arrived thereat he will, more than likely, be flattered and appreciated even beyond his deserts, but very few are they who will sacrifice time and pains to reach that goal.

To return from such considerations to the "military band of seaside resorts, one is impelled to a particular admiration of players who do their best to fulfil their aspirations towards an artistic aim, even if they do not fulfil it from the higher critical point of view. It is certain that the critic full of music that in London has received exceptional interpretation, does occasionally feel inclined to severity, where severity, is, under the circumstances, far from due. But we are more than inclined to cease from all severity, even from all minor fault-finding, and to give it as a general verdict that the military band is, as a rule, a combination to be taken an grand serieux. It is most of all interesting to note how energetic and how careful are all the bandmasters of these military bands. They have the honour of their regimental music at heart; they take keen interest in every endeavour of their men; and they at all times seem to make a personal point of the successes of the forces under the control. The military band, in a word, is a thing which musicians of another stamp should reckon with; men who cannot speak through the avenues of the classics and of the higher education may possibly touch the mind through a passing emotion of musical utterance. London concerts, are, of course, now at quite their lowest ebb. There is nothing, beyond a stray concert or so, to attract attention. Later we are to have the Promenade Concerts at the Queen's Hall, with Mr. Henry Wood as conductor. London is so empty of song, as a rule, at the beginning of the autumn that this news will doubtless come as a welcome matter to many a reader.

There was produced this week at the Grand Theatre, Fulham, a new four-act drama by Mr F. A. Scudamore entitled "Because I Love You"—a title on which it would not be difficult to improve, and might be replaced by that of "The Vulture" or "The Man-Bird." A certain Professor Predate, an enthusiastic student of anthropology, and the possessor of a very fine private museum, obtains the possession of a freak of nature in the person of Nemo the Vulture, whom he calls the ornithologic anthropos on account of his possessing talons instead of hands and feet, and a large curved nose. Nemo, who can speak, is otherwise as other men. He falls in love with a supposed orphan, Norina Chandos, who is engaged to a Captain Sterling, determining, in spite of his deformity, to make her his wife. He is aided by the Professor from purely scientific reasons, and also by a Lady Ursula Milfoil and a Mrs. Puplett, out of personal jealousy and hatred. There is, of course, the plot to get the girl into the Professor's museum, where the Vulture lives, the partial success of the scheme, and the very convenient rescue at the psychological moment by Captain Sterling. The Professor, after the failure of his scheme, decides to sacrifice Nemo in the cause of science but he does not calculate on the Vulture's strength, and as he is in the act of placing him in an apparently drugged state on his operating table his victim gains consciousness, and pins him down strapping him to the table. The Professor is, however, saved by a timely fire. The play, with judicious pruning, will, no doubt, have a successful provincial run. It was well received by a large house of holiday-makers, and in response to repeated calls the author came forward to bow his acknowledgments. The part of Nemo the Vulture was taken by Mr. Ivan Berlin with much success, while that of the Professor was given with commendable insight by Mr. Rule Pyott. Mr. A. C. Hardie took with fine feeling the part of Christopher Chandos, Norina's father, and that of Captain Sterling received a manly interpretation at the hands of Mr. Douglas Vigors. Miss Eileen Concanen was winning as Norina, in spite of some rather long speeches she was obliged to make, and the parts of Mrs. Puplett and Lady Ursula were convincingly taken by Miss Gladys Rees and Miss Frances Delaval.

It had originally been arranged that Mr. Seddon should be received by the New Zealand soldiers with the Maori National Anthem, but the men were delayed in coming from Scotland, and the Colonial Premier was, apparently to his astonishment, greeted with "God Save the King", played by Mr. Fagge on the organ. The military contingent, a fine soldierly set of men, who in their khaki uniforms occupied seats in the grand circle, did not, indeed, arrive till ten o'clock, so that they delayed their national song till later on. All of the artists who appeared at the concert, although natives of Australasia, had been heard in London before, with the exception, we believe, of Miss Amy Simpson, a soprano from Sydney, who, although a little unwise to attempt "Robert, toi que j'aime", an air which calls up many memories, nevertheless showed her possession of a remarkably fine and full voice, which needs further training, The same might be said of almost all the singers, who as a rule had voices of splendid quality, but needed the finish which only training and experience can secure. Among the most successful were Mr. Arthur Edwards in Mr. Clutsam's "Two bright eyes," Mr. Stockwell in 'The Death of Nelson," and Mrs. Howie herself a contralto with some magnificent lower notes, who had to accept an encore for Mascheroni's "Ave Maria." The best trained singer of the party was Miss Florence Schmidt, who has already made her mark in concert life in London, and whose rendering of the bolero from Verdi's "Sicilian Vespers" was in every way excellent. At the end of the concert Madame Howie (for the uncouth "Te rangi Pai" may now be dropped) was announced to sing some airs in her mother's native tongue. "Home, sweet home," was one of them, and it may be of interest to quote the familiar lines in which the singer, reflecting that "splendour dazzles in vain," begs for her "lowly thatched cottage again," In Maori the lines run :

Te tantagata haere kinga wa mamao.
He manu whai pariran tona rite.
E rere atu ra me he so kapua
Waikoi muri nei ko te aroba.

the refrain, "Home, home sweet home," being in each case given in English.

Ferdinand Strakosch, the last survivor of the three once famous brothers and operatic entrepreneurs, died in Paris on Saturday, and was burried on Tuesday. He is said to have been only sixty-two, but he was probably older. The eldest of the brothers was Maurice Strakosch, Madame Patti's early teacher and manager, who died in 1887. His widow, Amalia Patti, is still living. The younger brother Max died in 1892. In the sixties and seventies the brothers Strakosch wielded enormous influence in operatic matters, for Maurice was director of the Italian opera, Paris, and was also interested with Max in the American campaigns of Nilson, Patti, Parepa-Rosa, Kellogg, Carlotta Patti, Titiens, Albani, and others; while Ferdinand was impresario at Rome and at Trieste, and thus had a certain amount of control over the then powerful Italian stage. The three brothers were dubbed respectively "Mein ole fren'," "Mein leedle brother Max," and "Le gr—r—rand," names borrowed from favourite expressions of Maurice, who was by far the most interesting member of the party. To see Maurice for pure fun (he after all died very well off) endeavour to screw small sums of money out of his younger brothers, was immense. He would loftily order "mein leedle brother Max" to pay for the dinner both had been consuming, while Ferdinand, who really was an extremely mild-mannered man, he would approach in his supposed character of "Le gr—r—rand," with a humble request for the loan of ten francs for another "leedle bottle" of claret. Ferdinand Strakosch had for a long time past lived in Paris in retirement. He married an English lady, and their daughter, Mdlle. Febea Strakosch, made a successful debut at Covent Garden a few seasons ago, being afterwards taken to the United States by Mr. Maurice Grau, who, with Jacob Grau, was, we believe, in his early career associated with the brothers Strakosch.

The United States will have a distinguished theatrical season next winter. Madame Duse and Madame Sarah Bernhardt are already announced to appear there, as also are Mr. Charles Hawtrey, Mr. Weedon Grossmith, and Mrs. Patrick Campbell And now it is decided that Madame Rejane, who is now in South America, will visit the United States, under the management of the Liebler Company. Sir Henry Irving will not go to America until the autumn of next year, but Mr. Charles Frohman has arranged with both Sir Charles Wyndham and Mr. Beerbohm Tree to go to America, and one of these visits may possibly take place during the coming season. So much for foreign attractions, but Mr. Charles Frohman has been giving an interviewer a resume of his programme of native productions which is scarcely less remarkable. He will produce in America, before they are seen in Europe, new plays by Sir Gilbert Parker, Mr. J. M. Barrie, Mr. Anthony Hope, M. Alfred Capus, and Mr. Henry Arthur Jones. Mr. Gillette's Hamlet, which is to be given in London when Sir Henry Irving opens in America, and Miss Maude Adams' Rosalind are the most important Shakespearean revivals, which include also a production of the "Midsummer Night's Dream," in which Mr. Nat Goodwin will play Bottom. Mr. Gillette's Hamlet will not be given until the latter part of the season, as he is to open with a final revival of "Sherlock Holmes." M. Guitry, who has just secured his position as manager of the Renaissance Theatre in Paris, will also appear in the United States later on, under the management of Mr. Charles B. Dillingham.

An interesting production is announced as to be given privately in Oxford and in London during the winter. It is a Nativity play, entitled "Bethlehem," written by Mr. Laurence Houseman, with music by Mr. Joseph Moorat. The whole production will be designed and directed by Mr. Gordon Craig, whose original experiment in the decorative treatment of stage pictures aroused on the occasion of his production of "Acis and Galatea'," the enthusiasm and the abuse which together are so often the sign of valuable work. Mr. Martin Shaw, also associated with the Purcell Society, will be the musical director. The first performance will take place in London on or about December 31, 1902, and representations at Oxford will be given about the same time. In neither case will the play be given in a theatre, and as it is necessary for the management to be free from any restrictions which the Censor of Plays might wish to impose, they have to rely entirely on subscribers to make the production in London possible. None but subscribers and their friends will be admitted to the performances. A subscription of one guinea will secure a bound volume of words, and either one front seat, two second, or three back seats, at a single performance of the play. Two guineas or upwards entitles the subscriber to a proportionate number of seats. In the allotment of these priority will be given to subscribers in the order in which their subscriptions have been received. If sufficient support is forthcoming, a "Pageant of Our Lady," by the same author and composer, will be given as well as the Nativity play, but in London only.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 13.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr J O Miller, C S I of the Indian Civil Service are placed at the disposal of the Dept of Revenue and Agriculture.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police :—Lieut F P Worsley 1st Battn W Y Regt; and Capt R B Graham 2nd Battn Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

The services of Mr H W Taylor Inspr of Police Burma are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

With reference to the Notification in the Home Dept No. 506 (Establishments) dated 20th Aug 1902 Mr J O Miller C S I Chief Secy to the Govt of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh is appointed to officiate as Secy to the Govt of India in the Dept of Revenue and Agriculture with effect from the date on which he receives charge of the duties of the office from Mr R G Hardy.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major W A Watson I S C Commdr Imperial Cadet Corps is granted privilege leave for sixty days with effect from the 23rd Aug 1902.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr G B Bleazby, Asst Accountant Genl United Provinces is granted privilege leave for six weeks, with effect from the 15th of Aug. and Mr. J, S. Chauravati to Class V.

Mr R Barton Supt in the Office of the Accountant Genl United Provinces is appointed to act as Supernumerary Chief Supt in that office during the absence on privilege leave of Mr Bleazby or until further orders,

The following promotions are made in the Enrolled List of the Financial Dept with effect from the 28th of May 1902—Mr K L Datta to Class III, sub pro tem Mr J C Mitra to Class IV sub pro tem. and M. J. S. Chakravarti to class V.

The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Dept during the month of June 1902 are notified—With effect from the 9th of June 1902 Mr A M Brigstocke to officiate in Class I Mr F G H Anderson to officiate in Class II instead of in Class I and Mr J P Hardiman to officiate in Class III, instead of in Class II of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 30th of June 1902 in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr C W C Carson—Mr J S Chakravarti to officiate in Class IV of the Enrolled List.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State of India :—

Lieutenants E. V. Jones, Connaught Rangers, attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battn, King's Own Scottish Borderers; Double company Officer, 18th Musulman Rajput Infy. Dated 11th June 1902; and J Sterndale-Bennett, Worcestershire Regt, attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battn, Royal Irish Regt, offg Double Coy Officer, 7th Boy Pioneers. Dated 3rd July 1902.

Second-Lieutenants—W G A Brett, West Riding Regt, Double Coy Officer, 23rd (Wallajahabad) Madras Lt Infy. Dated 2nd July 1902; and H H B Prior, Border Regt, Double Coy Officer, 11th Rajput Infy. Dated 23rd July 1902.

Brt-Lieut-Col W. J. R. Wickham, I. S. C. Supply and Transport Officer, 2nd class, Bombay list, to be Supply and Transport Officer, 1st class, with effect from the 14th Aug 1902, vice Bt-Col E. A. Barclay, vacated on attaining the age of 52 years.

B Major R. E. Vaughan, I S C to be Supply and Transport Officer, 3rd class, with effect from the 30th July 1902.

Capt A. S. R. Annesley, I S C to be Supply and Transport Officer, 4th class, with effect from the 25th July 1902.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr Wright class III grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railway Loco Dept is transferred temporarily to the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India Public Works Dept for employment on Special duty

Mr G S Bocquet Traffic Insp and Offg Asst Traffic Supt anch B S Ry is confirmed in his appointment of Asst Traffic Supt in Class III Grade 4 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways with effect from the 28th June 1902.

Mr. A. Raja Gopala Aiyar, B. A., is appointed to the Superior Accounts Br E. as an Asst Exr of Accounts, 3rd Grade, on probation, and is posted to the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts. Burma.

Mr. W. G. Wood, Ex Engr, 1st Grade, United Provinces is appointed to officiate as a Suptdg Engr, during the absence of Mr. H. G. Boyce, on leave, or until further orders.

Corrigendum.—The date from which Mr. M. J. Scobie, Ex Engr was appointed to officiate as a Suptdg. Engr is the forenoon of the 26th May 1902 and not as stated in Public Works Dept Notification No. 212, dated 18th June 1902.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

There was slight rain in parts of all the affected districts and States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 16th August except Belgaum Sangli. The fall was below an inch except in two talukas of Nasik. Since the close of the week good rain has fallen over the greater part of the Presidency including Gujarat and Kathiawar; this fall has much improved, for the time, the prospects in North Gujarat and is most opportune for preserving the surving kharif crops and for rabi rowings, fodder and water-supply. The prices of food-grains rose in all districts and Native States except Broach, Nasik, Belgaum, Palanpur, Sangli and Mudhol, where they fell or were stationary.

A statement showing the progress of relief measures is appended, The result is an increase of 62,317 persons relieved, as compared with the numbers for the preceding week :—

	Preceding week.	Week under report.	Increase.	Decrease.
Workers	161,322	212,385	51,063	....
Dependants	25,681	30,347	4,663	....
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	91,523	101,129	6,591	....
Total	281,544	343,861	62,317	....

The numbers on relief, including dependants, have varied as follows :—

	Increase.		Decrease
Ahmedabad	24,179	Khandesh	531
Punch Mahals	17,512		
Kaira	13,211		
Nasik	1,039	Belgaum	216
Ahmednagar	366		
Bijapur	168		
Surat	102	Sholapur	134

The numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief in villages and poor-houses have decreased in Belgaum by 963 and in Surat by 8, while they have increased in the other districts. Nine large works in Ahmedabad were opened and four large works in Ahmedabad and one in Khadesh were closed. One poor-house was opend at Bijapur.

The number of persons in receipt of relief through out India during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table :—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. (Revised figures) Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
British Provinces.			
Bombay and Sindh	186134	93286	279720
Punjab	...	1567	1567
Central Provinces	...	567	567
Ajmer-Merwara	17506	5295	22804
Total British Provinces	203940	100718	304658
Native States.			
Rajputana States	13912	4945	18857
Central India States	7616	2486	10102
Baroda	18207	13093	31300
Bombay Native States	44000	10936	54936
Total Native States	83735	31460	115195
Grand Total	287675	132178	419853

Name of Province.	Present Week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.				
Bombay and Sindh	240515	101815	342260	+62540
Punjab	...	1486	1486	+ 81
Central Provinces	...	515	515	— 52
Ajmer-Merwara	22301	5237	27538	+ 4734
Total British Provinces	262816	109083	371899	+67241
Native States.				
Rajputana States	15718	5168	20886	+ 2029
Central India States	4303	1535	5838	— 4264
Baroda	19702	12376	32078	— 778
Bombay Native States	53786	17517	71303	+16367
Total Native States	93509	36596	130105	×14910
Grand Total	356325	145679	502004	+82151

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

(Concluded from page 5.)

THE RETURN TO THE PALACE.

The Queen's procession was the first to leave the Abbey. Her Majesty wore her new crown containing the Koh-i-nor, and carried two sceptres. The Kings procession followed, he carrying the orb. These insignia were handed to the state officers in the annexe, and the sovereigns rode away wearing their crowns through the streets to the palace. There were immense acclamations both within and without the Abbey.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

NAVAL AND MILITARY CADETSHIPS.

London, August 9th.—Yesterday the Colonial conference discussed the questions of naval and military defence and preferential tariffs. It is understood that in regard to both final decisions will be arrived at on Monday.

Mr. Seddon's motion in favour of a larger distribution in the colonies of naval and military cadetships was adopted.

THE NEW HEBRIDES.

THE LAND DISPUTES.

London, August 9th.—Negotiations are still proceeding between France and England respecting the establishment of a court for the settlement of the land disputes in the New Hebrides.

TERRITORY DISPUTE BETWEEN CANADA AND U. S.

London, Aug. 9.—The Washington correspondent of the "London Post" states that there are indications of a dispute between the United States and Canada as to the ownership of Arctic territory to the north of Canada proper.

THE NEW VICE-CONSUL AT BUNDER ABBAS.

We are very glad to notice says the "Sind Gazette" that the Government of India have not delayed a moment in filling the vacancy at Bunder Abbas caused by the untimely death of Captain Boxer. Amongst the list of arrivals in Karachi by the last English Mail steamer may be seen the name of Captain W. G. Grey, of the 23rd Madras Light Infantry. Captain Grey is the new British Vice-Consul at Bunder Abbas, and we trust he may find the appointment as interesting and attractive from a personal point of view as it is useful and important from the broader stand point of Imperial interests. It is to be hoped that the unimposing and inadequate quarters which sheltered the late Vice-Consul will have by now given place to residence more befitting the representative of his Majesty the King-Emperor in this important Persian Gulf Port; and further that Government will allow the Vice-Consul to retire to the neighbouring hills at those seasons of the year when the climate of the locality converts Bunder Abbas into one of the hottest and most unbearable spots in the Gulf. We notice that Captain Grey whilst apparently possessing no previous political or commercial training, is a first rate linguist holding Higher Proficiency certificates in Urdu Arabic and Persian; and we have no doubt but that these special qualifications largely explain his transfer to the comparatively newly created appointment at Bunder Abbas. Up to the present the Supreme Government have not published any report from His Majesty's Representative at Bunder Abbas, and until this be done, we have no thoroughly reliable information as to the value of the trade of the locality. Both Karachi and Bombay are largely interested in the trade of the Gulf; and Bunder Abbas, as the commercial base of Southern Persia, Khorassan and Meshed, is specially important, Captain Grey will have plenty to do to adequately protect British interests, and we shall look forward to his first report with the greatest interest.

A VALUABLE BOOK.

The Thirteenth Edition (60th thousand) of "THE WIFE'S ADVISER," 60 pages, illustrated, is now ready. Copies will be sent free, for a limited time, on receipt of two stamps for postage.

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PERSIAN TRADE ROUTES.

In a recently published work on Persia, by Major Sykes of the Queen's Bays, for some time his Majesty's Consul at Kerman, we find some interesting details regarding the trade and trade-routes of the country. These details, it is true, are scattered some-what at haphazard throughout the volume and have to be dug out piecemeal, but when collected and grouped together their sum total forms a valuable contribution to existing knowledge on the subject, and tends to elucidate a problem which in the present state of international politics is admittedly of high importance and liable at any moment to become crucial. Looking at Persia as a whole, it is clear that the avenues for trade may be regarded as approaching the frontiers from four different directions, that is to say from the four cardinal points of the compass, north, south, east und west. Let us, therefore, for convenience group them from this point of view and consider each in turn.

As ragards the northern trade-routes, we may at once admit that these are exclusively in the hands of Russia. Russian territory borders the whole of northern Persia, and Russia enjoys the monopoly of all trade which reaches or leaves Persia in that quarter. In the extreme north-west the province of Trans-Caucasia is coterminous with Azerbijan, separated from it principally by a river frontier, and communication between the two provinces is easy. Then a little to the east the Caspian, virtually a Russian lake, is fringed on the south by the Persian provinces of Gilan and Mazanderan, and from the inland sea goods from all parts of Russia can be poured into northern Persia by the ports of Resht and Bandar. Resht is an important harbour communicating directly with the capital Teheran by means of a good road recently constructed between the two places under the auspices of Russia; whilst the port of Bandar is within 30 miles of the large town of Astrabad and is the emporium for a wide and fertile stretch of country. Further east the Trans-Caspian Railway hugs the northern frontier of Khorasan throughout its entire length, and its value, commercial as well as strategical, will be easily appreciated. In this section of the frontier the main commercial entrepot is Askabad, a station on the line of rail which communicates directly with Meshed, the capital of the large province of Khorasan, by means of a good road which likewise has been constructed partly by and partly under the auspices of Russia, and a railway to connect the places is spoken of and will no doubt before long become a fait accompli

THE NUSHKI-SISTAN ROUTE.

So much for the northern routes. On the eastern frontier but one avenue of approach leads to Persia from the outside world. This is of course the Nushki-Sistan route of which we have heard so much lately. It runs as we know from Quetta via Nushki across a forbidding desert to the Persian frontier, near which it branches into two lines which run respectively to Birjand and Kerman, thus feeding the districts of Kain, Birjand, Sistan, Sarhad, and Kerman. This road may be regarded naturally as a British-Indian monopoly and is of the highest importance as an artery of commerce. Considering the nature of the country through which it runs, its inception and progress up to date reflect the greatest credit upon all who have been concerned in its development. The distance from Nushki to the first inhabited spot in Sistan is roughly some 500 miles, and the whole of the distance consists of an absolutely barren desert, uninhabited and almost waterless. In spite of these formidable disadvantages, a good track has been made through the waste, stages have been marked off, and a rough building constructed at each; arrangements have been made for supplies and water upon the road, and a post travels through twice a week. Thanks to these arrangements and to generous encouragements from high quarters, the venture promises to turn out a success. Caravans are already travelling freely backwards and forwards and a considerable trade with India should result before many years have passed. North and south of this road there is at present no available avenue of approach from India to Persia—the fiscal policy of Afghanistan and the forbiding physical character of Baluchistan alike render commercial ventures in these countries impossible. But it is obvious, nevertheless, that there are natural trade routes by way of Kandahar and Herat, and that these may become feasible at some future time under other political conditions.

THE SOUTHERN ROUTES.

We now come to the southern routes. These are, of course, all connected with the various ports on the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman. Beginning from the east we find that the following are the principal ports on the southern coast of Persia. On the Gulf of Oman, Chabbar and Jask; on the Persian Gulf, Bandar Abbas, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomera—the latter lying realy in the Shat-el-Arab some 40 miles from the sea. Of these six ports the four last only need to be considered from a commercial point of view: the hinterland of Chabbar and Jask is of too arid and desolate a nature ever to give scope for the extension of trade in that direction. We then come to the important harbour of Bandar Abbas—the port of the ancient island of Hormuz, famous of old for its Oriental splendour and fabulous wealth. From Bandar Abbas four routes communicate with the inland provinces and towns. The most westerly runs to Sirijan, where it bifurcates, its branches extending to Yezd and Kerman. The most easterly runs to Narmashir, whence goods are conveyed to Neh and Meshed. Between these two main routes are two tracks which communicate directly with Kerman. Travelling westwards, the next port we find on the coast is Linga. The trade of this port is large and the harbour a good one; but owing to the difficult nature of the country inland but few goods are transported from hence into the interior. The trade of Linga is mostly of a transit nature in connection with smaller ports on the Persian and Arabian coasts. Next comes Bushire, which owes its importance chiefly to the fact that it constitutes the commercial entrepot for Shiraz, the capital of the rich province of Fars; but it is heavily handicapped as a trading centre owing to the difficult nature of the tracks which lead inland from the harbour. At present the trade of Bushire exceeds that of any other port on the Gulf, but it is unlikely that the harbour would ever have risen to the importance it now possesses were it not for the fact that at one time the inland communications from Bandar Abbas were considered unsafe, and Bushire was in consequence selected as the emporium for goods for the interior. In spite of its present predominent position it seems probable that before many years have passed the functions of Bushire will be to a great extent usurped by Bandar Abbas on the east and Mahomera on the west, and that this harbour will sink into a state of comparative insignificance.

We next come to Mahomera. This port, lies, as has been said, some 40 miles from the sea near the point of junction of the Karum river with the Shat-el-Arab. It is this position of Mahomera on the Karun river which gives it its chief value as a commercial depot. The river is navigable, with but one break near Ahwaz, as far as Shuster—a distance of some 200 miles. From Shuster trade routes run to Ispahan, the distributing centre for Kashan, Kum, Nain, Yezd, Kerman, and numerous other smaller towns and villages, and through Kum there is direct communication with the capital, Teheran. Such a route is obviously one of the highest importance, and it requires only improvement and some supervision to render it one of the principal commercial arteries of the kingdom. Steamers ply as it is, with one break, along the Karun river to Shuster; whilst from Shuster onwards to Ispahan the track has already been improved and the upper reaches of the Kachun have been bridged. Under these circumstance it seems likely that the Mahomera-Shuster-Ispahan road will rapidly increase in value and will rise yearly in favour as a channel for goods from the sea to the interior.

So much for the southern avenues of trade. From what has been said it will be clear that of the four chief ports of the Persian Gulf, Linga may be dismissed as having a purely local or distributing value, whilst of the other three it seems likely that as time goes on Bushire will decline in importance, and Bandar Abbas and Mahomera will take its place as emporia for the inland markets. In a second article we will consider the trade-routes on the west of Persia, and will give some figures to illustrate the comparative importance of the various ports and roads which give access to the interior of the country and to indicate the position held by England amongst the other nations who trade in the Gulf:—"Civil and Military Gazette"

CRIMES OF YEARS AGO.

A STRANGE CONFESSION.

At Gunnedah, Edward Purcell, a native of West Maitland, aged 51, confessed to the congregation of the Salvation Army that he had committed three murders in Queensland. Subsequently he made a written statement in the presence of witnesses. Senior Sergeant Borthistle arrested him this morning. Purcell says he made the statement voluntarily as he was tired of life. The statement is as follows:—"I shot Jack Nicholls at Adavale, in Queensland, 28 years ago. He was a half-caste aboriginal. Tommy Burns was with me. I had to shoot Burns because I thought he would tell on me. I shot Willum also 10 years ago at Buleroy, in Queensland."

In reply to the Sergeant, Purcell said "I shot Nicholls over some cattle stealing at Yarrar Vale, I burned the body. I also burned the body of Burns. Willum was shot over a row. I chucked his body into the Warrego." Purcell who is employed on a station near Carroll, seems to be despondent and repentant.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

Out of a total of 532 tons of cigarettes exported from Egypt in 1901, 239 tons left by way of Port Said, 182 from Alexandria and 11 from Suez. The 239 tons from Port Said were valued at £195,600. Of this article Germany is the principal buyer with 122 tons, the United Kingdom 47 tons and India 49 tons.

From Tunis it is reported that the Post Office there has lately been infested by thousands of rats, which gnaw at and destroy the letters. A troop of cats introduced by the authorities have not succeeded in driving the rats away, and the Postmaster advises the public to enclose their letters, etc., in small metallic tubes!

What is sometimes called "Lord Salisbury's den" at Hatfield consists of a laboratory, a dressing-room, and a bathroom on the ground floor. Though not nearly so much used of late years, there yet remains plenty of evidence in the paraphernalia of the former of the industry with which at one time its occupant pursued his scientific researches. It has already been stated that Lord Salisbury is a geologist of the first rank. He has also given time to photography, and to the practical study of electricity; the splendid electric lighting at Hatfield House having been carried out under his direction.—"Good Words."

I once had to pass a number of elephants over a river across which there had been constructed a strong bridge of boats quite capable of bearing the biggest elephant, writes Captain Owen Wheeler in "Navy and Army." Very nearly the biggest in Asia happened to be then in my charge, and this particular monster tested the bridge and went over without any fuss, and so did forty-five others out of forty-eight. But three would not take on the bridge at any price, and had to be swum over, one of them getting so angry at being asked to walk where bigger elephants than he had gone over quite happily that he rushed violently into the water and tried to drown its mahout.

Looking out of a railway carriage window one can often see a flying rook or pigeon overhauled and passed by the locomotive. The recent pigeon race from Lerwick, however, proves very conclusively that birds can travel at the rate of a mile a minute, the pace of the winners being an average of 1,400 yards a minute, and that allowing nothing for delays and stoppages. But as pigeons do not fly in the dark, these must have been considerable, though, on the other hand it has to be noted that the birds had a stiff north-easterly breeze behind them. On the whole, then, it must be admitted to be a very moderate statement of fact that a good homer can cover more than a mile a minute.—"Country Life."

The Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland remains still one of the highest and best paid offices in the Empire, The salary of the Viceroy has fallen by ten thousand pounds from the figure at which it stood seventy years ago, but it is still £20,000, and the Lord-Lieutenant has, besides, an "outfit" allowance of £5,000. Time was, however, when the "Governor of Ireland" wielded a power which would startle Lord Cadogan if it were suggested that he should take it up. Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford and first Marquess of Dublin, held the office "together with the rights of mixed and unmixed empire, and with all other jurisdiction high or low"; and he had been Viceroy hardly a year when there were granted to him "the islands bordering on Ireland." The Pope sent him a "consecrated diadem" which Robert did not dare to wear, the King created him "Duke of Ireland," and his power in the country was so absolute, indeed, that he had the right to coin money. Yet Robert de Vere was never in the Emerald Isle. King in all but name, he never saw his kingdom.

When Lord Salisbury succeeded on his father's death to the Marquisate the Lords were not in haste to welcome him, though the House of Commons had parted with him with such regret that, according to a Radical journalist of the time, "if it had been proposed to bury the new Marquess in the family vault of the Cecils, or to banish him to some desert island, he could hardly have been more openly or generally mourned over." The "Times" spoke of Lord Cranborne, when he left the Commons, as "industrious, pugnacious, vigorous and eloquent"; but an impression from the Gilded Chamber was that "he is downright dictatorial, and truth to say, he treats his peers with something akin to contempt." But the new peer was soon too busy attacking measures to spend much time attacking men, as in his first speech in the Lords, on the same subject as his last speech in the Commons, he pledged himself to the interesting utterance that "when the opinion of your countrymen has declared itself, and you see that their convictions—their firm, deliberate, sustained convictions—are in favour of any course, I do not for a moment deny that it is your business to yield." A generation comes between that first speech and the last which Lord Salisbury delivered in the Lords last month, and the peers came to know their leader as something more than "dictatorial."

The following paragraph is from a Corean newspaper, published in English:—"Seoul, Corea, May 23 1902.—Lately the Police Headquarters ordered to forbid the servants, etc., to run the horses fastly on the big streets as they sometimes pressed the children down and hurted them on the ground and the police stopped a mapoo running a horse hardly on its back, but a number of soldiers came along quickly and captured the police away."

Orders had been issued (during the American War) to kill all bloodhounds, as these used to be kept for hunting slaves. One day a soldier, seizing a poodle, was carrying it off to execution, in spite of the heartrending appeals of its mistress, "Ma'am" he said, "our orders are to kill every bloodhound." "But this is not a bloodhound." "Well, madam," said the soldier, as he went away with it, "we cannot tell what it will grow into if we leave it behind."—"Temple Magazine."

The Parisian journals at present abound with anecdotes of the elder Dumas, the celebration of the centenary of his birth having led to a general search among reminiscences, The following is very characteristic of the great writer: Dumas, it is well known, was often in financial difficulties, and was well acquainted with the ways and methods of bailiffs. One day a person called upon him and asked him to subscribe twenty francs toward the expenses of burying a bailiff. "Twenty francs to bury a bailiff?" Well, I'm not in funds just now, but here's forty francs. Go and bury a couple."

September appears to be the chief month for codlings off the Essex coast, but even in July of this year a few were being taken. Another curious fact of the same kind that fishers notice is that the herrings have appeared further north along the Essex coast than they have been seen before. Of course the shoals are in abundance, at their season, further north again; but generally there is a gap in which they do not appear. This year the gap has been in some degree filled by an enterprising shoal working round the south-eastern corner of our islands, and further northward than the southern shoals usually come. Such, at least, would seem to be their itinerary.—"Country Life."

A recent Canadian invention consists of bricklaying by machinery instead of by hand. The machine, according to a consular report, worked by two men and a lad, will lay 400 to 600 bricks per hour. Door and window spaces cause only a slight delay. The machine, is suited for all plain work, such as walls, sheds, mills, factories, rows of cottages, piers of bridges, etc. Considerable pressure is put on the bricks, and it is claimed that the work is more firmly done than by hand, The invention will do the work of six or seven skilled bricklayers, and it is believed that a machine adapted to build a factory covering about 60 by 40 feet could be put on the market for £100. The apparatus can be readily worked after a fortnight's instruction.

A new method of measuring for tailors has been patented in Paris, The person to be measured is placed before the camera, and between them is introduced a network that is photographed at the same time and serves as a standard. Certain artifices are necessary to obtain a complete result; thus, certain hidden parts, like the armpits, etc, must be indicated by objects visible from without; and, finally, several views must be taken from various standpoints. The subject is also fitted with a sort of harness which indicates points of comparison. These points may, however, be marked directly on the person instead. The relative positions of the camera, the network, and the subject are carefully adjusted so that the subject appears always on the same scale, and then the photograph is taken from the various necessary standpoints.

A curiosity of great antiquity is still to be seen within St. Andrew's Church at Willoughton, near Gainsborough, says a Sunday magazine. This is a quaint speaking-trumpet with an obscure early history, dating back to the times of the Knights Templars. In shape it resembles a French horn and is more than five feet long having a bell at the end of the graduated tube. It was formerly six feet in length, but is now telescoped at the joints where the metal has apparently decayed. Tradition declares it was formerly sounded from the tower to summon aid in case of need, as when blown at a height, the weird deep notes the trumpet produced could be heard a great distance away in bygone days. It is believed that this curious instrument has often been used to call together the villagers, thus dispensing with the usual bell, and to give additional power and strength to the choir, being then probably used by the chief singer as the trumpet intensifies vocal sound to a marked degree.

WRITERS AND READERS.

Mrs. Alexander's death lends a pathetic interest to her new novel "Stronger than Love" which Mr. T. Fisher Unwin is publishing in his Colonial Library. The volume was in the printer's hands, and all proofs were passed for press when the news of its author's death reached the publisher. Monica, who may be regarded as the heroine of the book, though another woman plays an important part, is the grand-daughter of an Earl. Her father, a hopeless gambler, leaves her totally unprovided for and at his death she is taken charge of by her mother's brother, a steady-going business man of the lower middle class. Then after she has spent some time in an unhappy home, a rich cousin adopts her. While living with her, Monica meets a man who wins her love,but whom she believes to be beloved by her cousin. Gratitude the "Stronger than Love" of the title makes her refuse him when he proposes to marry her, and she offers herself to her poor but worthey cousin Lawrence Garth, who had been her chief comfort in the unhappy days after her father's death. To Monica as to others in the story, a sincere effort to act with loyalty and self-sacrifice brings peace and self respect though not the special happiness of their dreams.

Mr. T. Fisher Unwin is also issuing in his Colonial Library a new novel entitled "High Policy" by Mr. C.F.Keary, author of "The Journalist", a "Marriage de Convenance", etc. The story is that of a young and beautiful girl who,getting introduced to a political set in Society to which she had been before quite a stranger, is fascinated by the high possibilities a political career seems to offer, as these are embodied in a young and brilliant politician Austin Ffollett by name. Ffollett is married, but between him and Cynthia Beresford there grows up a very close friendship, which on her side is purely ideal and platonic, and it might have remained so for him likewise, but that along with the brilliancy and the many intellectual interests of his set there goes at the same time a certain amount of corruption. The girl comes out of it all unscathed not however, without being a subject for scandal so that ever her own relations (all except her father) are at one time in doubt about her. A number of minor characters play parts in the drama.

Another new volume of Unwin's Colonial Library will contain three stories by Maxim Gorky, viz., "The Outcasts", "Waiting for the Ferry" and "The Affair of the Clasps". "The Outcasts" gives its title to the volume.

Mr. Murray finds it necessary to have a supplementary volume to his new edition of Byron, so that there will be thirteen volumes in all. Six of these contain the letters, the poetry will fill an equal number, and the thirteenth will be devoted to a bibliography and index.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling's volume of "Just So Stories" is being printed, and should be out before the autumn is very old. He has, of course, done the illustrations which will embelish this "book for young readers," as it is called. They are pen-and-ink drawings, and are said, by those who have seen them, to be full of fun.

Mr. Savage Landor is back from his travels in the least known parts of Persia and Baluchistan, and at work upon a book describing them. It will be published in the autumn by Messrs. Macmillan, with many illustrations from photographs and sketches. Besides describing his travels, and setting out the fresh information to which they led, Mr. Savage Landor discusses some of the larger questions of policy referring to the regions of Asia which he visited.

The Hon. Emmeline Plunket, Lord Rothmore's sister, is the author of an interesting book which Mr. Murray is to publish. It is entitled "Ancient Calendars and Constellations," and is a record of the lore of astronomy and astrology. The subject is one to which Miss Plunket has given much study, and the result of her researches will be seen in this volume. There are references to the early Assyrians, to the ancient monuments of Egypt, and generally the strange story of the rise of astronomical knowledge is told.

Mr. Charles G. Harper has ridden fifty thousand miles on his bicycle in order to gather first-hand information for his well-known series of road books. He has just returned from his final tour of what may be called the Great Fenland Road. By that is meant the Cambridge, Ely and King's Lynn road, which begins at Shoreditch Church, Mr. Harper's volume describing it will be published by Messrs. Chapman, with drawings and photographs, early in the autumn. This highway has many historical associations as, for example, the bread riots at Ely in 1816 to which Mr. Harper gives a chapter.

The upper valley of the Arno, known as the Casentino, is a district rich in associations of Dante and other great Italians. The halo of early Christian life, the gloom and splendour of feudal times, and the glow of the Renaissance all linger there. Many beauties of nature, many feasts of the imagination there await the traveller who forgets for a time the haste of the tourist. Miss Lina Eckenstein has written a guide to this interesting region, and Messrs. Dent will shortly publish it as a supplement to their Mediæval Towns Series. The volume has been illustrated by Miss Lucy du Bois Reymond, and contains a map.

Three art works are to be published by Messrs Macmillan in the course of the coming autumn. One is a portfolio of thirty etchings, suggested by scenes in "Don Quixote," which Mr. William Strang has done—a companion to his Kipling portfolio of last year. The second consists of a fine series of wood engravings of the English masters by Mr. Timothy Cole, who made a long stay in this country while he was preparing them. The third work is that by Mrs. Frankau on the life and art of John Raphael Smith, who was both an engraver and a painter. This book is in the happy position of being sold out before publication.

Among the novels which Messrs. Macmillan announce for the next few months are the following :—

"Cecilia, the Last Vestal," by Mr. Marion Crawford.

"The Ghost Camp," by Rolf Boldrewood.

"Jan Van Elselo," by the Hon. Gilbert Coleridge and Mrs. Coleridge.

"Lavinia," by Miss Rhoda Broughton.

"The Highway of Fate," by Miss Rosa N. Carey.

"By Dulvercome Water," by Mr. Harold Vallings.

It is nearly a year since Mr. Marion Crawford's last novel, "Marietta," appeared, although it is still being read at the libraries. Several of Rolf Boldrewood's recent books have been short stories ; the new one is a long novel.

"Constable and His Influence on Landscape Painting," is the title of the art book relating to their great namesake which Messrs Constable are to publish. The man and his character are adequately treated, but the main portion of the work is devoted—First to tracing briefly the rise of naturalism in landscape up to the time of Constable's youth, then studying very carefully the influences under which the painter developed his own personal genius, and to examining thoroughly the true character of his achievement ; and lastly to considering the variations and extensions of Constable's practice, which have had so much influence, whether for good or for evil, upon the landscape painters of to-day, both in Britain and upon the Continent. The author, Mr. C. J. Holmes, has already written on Constable. There will be seventy photogravure plates.

Brief mention has been made of the "Biographical Edition" of Dickens which Messrs. Chapman and Hall are to issue. The aim and scope of it may be indicated in an extract from the prospectus :—It is a Biographical Edition, and will therefore be issued chronologically—from "Sketches by Boz," the first work of the young untried author published in 1835, to "Edwin Drood," the story upon which he was actually employed when the pen fell from his dying hand on the 8th of June, 1870. But more than this, it will endeavour to set forth clearly, concisely and sympathetically the precise relation of the author to each of his works, the accidents of their inspiration, the circumstances of their production, and the fortunes by which they have been subsequently influenced. Materials to this end are in the possession of Messrs Chapman, as the original publishers of Dickens.

In this edition of Dickens each book will have an introduction giving its history and its place in the novelist's life. These introductions will not be technical or bibliographical ; indeed, they will keenly avoid anything like the dry as dust treatment. They will aim at brevity and the narrative note, telling a story rather than arraying documents. At the same time the facts which they will tell will, one and all, be assiduously verified ; and the aim will be to combine lightness and spirit with accuracy and truth. There will be no attempt at superfluous criticism—the biographical element will be paramount. Illustrations from the plates of the original first editions—new blocks having been made for the purpose—will be a great feature of the edition. The price is to be only 3s. 6d. volume.

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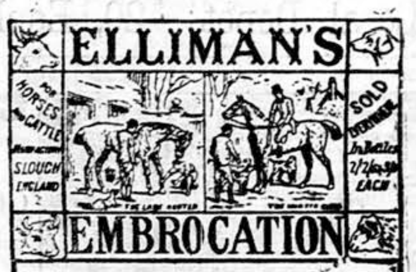

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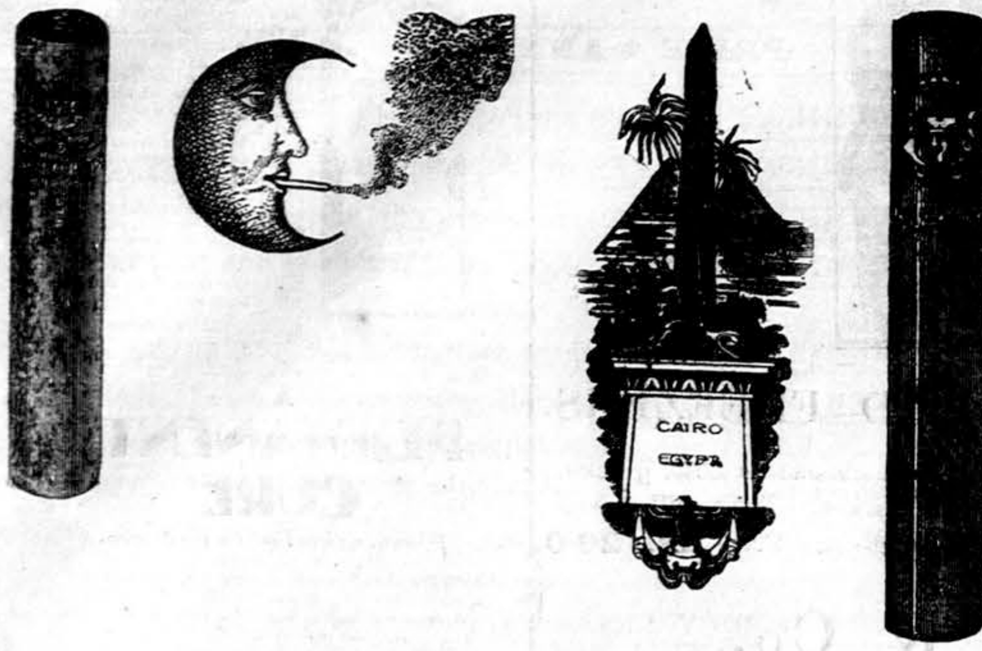

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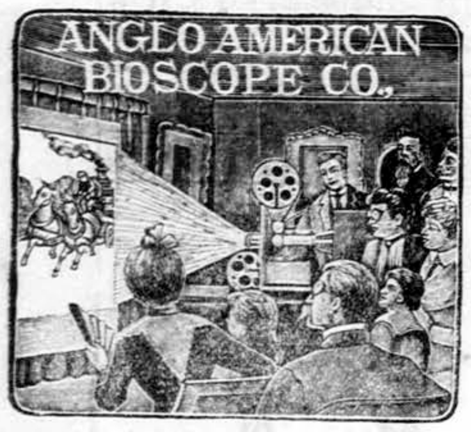
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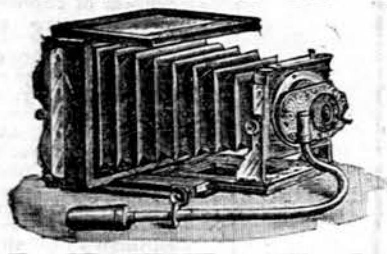

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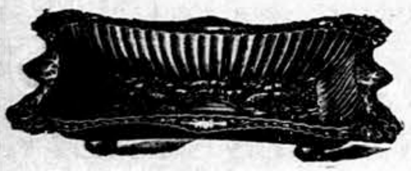
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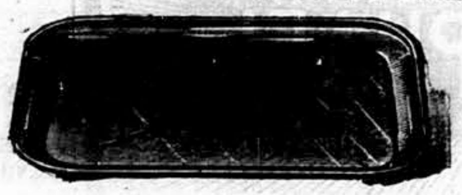
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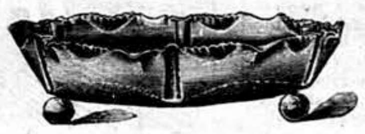
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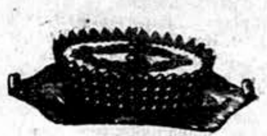
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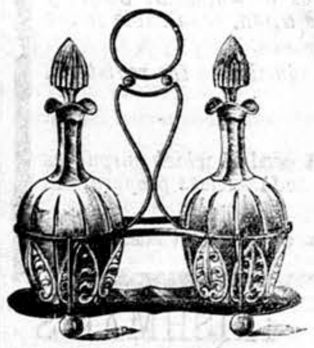
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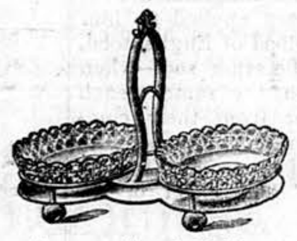
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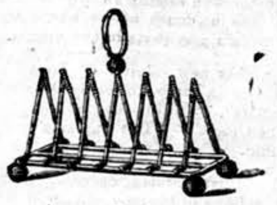
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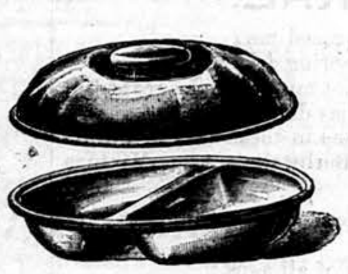
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